

RG 263

CIA

RAUL WALLENBERG FILE

Folder 12

201-005925

FROM 11 Sep 79
THRU 21 Mar 80

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Date Nov 12, 1993

HRP 93-06

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Authority	<u>NND 947008</u>
By <u>DA</u>	NARA, Date <u>1/25/94</u>

(13-21)

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STAFF

CONF: [REDACTED]

INFO: [REDACTED]

79 3064977

PAGE 001

TOT: 111744Z SEP 79

DIRECTOR 511191

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STAFF 111729Z DIRECTOR 511191

TO: [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

1. PARA TWO BELOW BEGINS TEXT STOCKHOLM EMBTEL 3651 (4 SEPT 79) WHICH WILL BE OF BACKGROUND INTEREST TO [REDACTED]

2. "THE SWEDISH "RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION" WAS FORMALLY LAUNCHED ON SEPTEMBER 3 IN STOCKHOLM BY 25 MOSTLY PROMINENT SWEDISH CITIZENS, INCLUDING POLITICIANS, JOURNALISTS, AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE. THE ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED IT WOULD COOPERATE WITH SIMILAR ASSOCIATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG'S FATE AND, IF HE IS ALIVE, TO HAVE HIM RELEASED FROM THE SOVIET UNION. SERVING AS TEMPORARY PRESIDENT IS NANNA SVARTZ, A PROMINENT SWEDISH PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATE. THE ASSOCIATION IS NOW RUNNING ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE SWEDISH PRESS SOLICITING MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS OF 25 SKR (ROUGHLY \$6). Y

"AT THE ASSOCIATION'S INAUGURAL PRESS CONFERENCE WERE WALLENBERG'S HALF SISTER, MRS. NINA LAGERGREN; THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, ANDERS WIJMAN; AND MRS. ANNETTE LANTOS OF THE U.S. ACTION GROUP FOR WALLENBERG. MRS. LANTOS REPORTEDLY STATED THAT IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE PRESIDENT CARTER WILL TAKE A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE WALLENBERG CASE, THAT ACTRESS LIV ULLMAN HOPES TO SEE THE PRESIDENT ABOUT THE CASE, TOGETHER WITH WALLENBERG'S HALF BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL, WHO IS NOW IN THE U.S. MRS. LANTOS ALSO SAID THAT THE SECRETARY HAD EXPRESSED HOPES THAT THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR WOULD BE SOLVED NEXT YEAR. SHE SAID THE SECRETARY HAD TOLD 'US' THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WOULD NOT TAKE A 'NO' FROM THE RUSSIANS. WIJMAN, FOR HIS PART, TERMED THE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION 'ONE OF THE LAST CHANCES TO MAKE AN ACTIVE ATTEMPT TO SAVE WALLENBERG,' AND PROMISED TO BRING UP THE CASE WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. Y

"COMMENT: THE MFA VIEWS THE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION WITH SATISFACTION BUT PLANS NO TIES TO IT. END COMMENT. Y

"ACTION REQUESTED: THE SWEDISH PRESS ALSO CARRIES THE STORY THAT SENATOR BIDEN DELIVERED IN MOSCOW A LETTER TO BREZHNEV REGARDING WALLENBERG. WE HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE MFA IF WE CAN CONFIRM WHETHER THE LETTER CONTAINS ANYTHING ON WALLENBERG (THE

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file Wallenberg Case

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DIRECTOR 511191

REFTEL IS NOT CONCLUSIVE ON THIS), AND WHETHER BIDEN CAN BE ASKED
WHAT REACTION HE GOT TO THE APPROACH HE MADE AT MOSCOW AIRPORT." Y

3. FILE: 200-126-107/11. RVN 10 SEP 99, DRV D9C.1.>
ORIG: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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FRP:

STATE

ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001

NC 3089364

TOR: 152106Z SEP 79

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R 121424Z SEP 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7712
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EXDIS

EO 12065: RDS-1, 9/12/99, (CANNEY, PAUL F.) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: RAUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STATE 231226

1. (S-ENTIRE TEXT).

2. REFTTEL RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF INTERVIEWING SOVIET DEFECTORS NOW LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES ABLE TO PROVIDE INSIGHTS AS TO THE MODUS OPERANDI THAT MIGHT HAVE APPLIED IN SOVIET HANDLING OF RAUL WALLENBERG.

3. IN A DISCUSSION ON SEPTEMBER 12 WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST DIVISION, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, MFA (WHICH HANDLES SOCIET AFFAIRS, INTER ALIA) SVEN HIRDMAN, WE INQUIRED WHAT SWEDISH GOVERNMENT INTEREST MIGHT BE IN SUCH AN APPROACH. HIRDMAN REPLIED THAT IN FACT SOME SUCH INTERVIEWS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE PAST, WITH STATE DEPARTMENT COOPERATION. HIRDMAN THEN SUGGESTED THAT IT MIGHT BE VERY INTERESTING TO HAVE THIS KIND OF ACCESS TO FORMER UN OFFICIAL AND SOVIET DEFECTOR SHEVCHENKO.

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79 3089364

PAGE 002
TOR: 152106Z SEP 79

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4. ACTION REQUESTED: WE WOULD APPRECIATE HAVING AN
EARLY REACTION TO THIS SUGGESTION WHICH WE MIGHT
PASS TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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EXDIS

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 9/20/99 (BARRY, R.) EUR

TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW

SUBJECT: RAUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) STATE 231226 (B) STOCKHOLM 3784 (C) STATE 216676

1. SECRET - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. AS OUTLINED IN REFTEL A WE EXPLORED POSSIBILITY OF INTERVIEWING FORMER SOVIET DEFECTORS. A GOOD NUMBER OF THEM WERE QUESTIONED ABOUT WALLENBERG. REGRETFULLY, THIS EFFORT HAS THUS FAR PRODUCED NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. ACCESS TO SHEVCHENKO NOT FEASIBLE.

3. FOR STOCKHOLM: YOU MAY INFORM MFA. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

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*LM: [unclear]
[unclear]*

III. 1 Oct 79 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD011022 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Konstandinos Karamanlis, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport decked out with the state flags of the two countries, the guest was met by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, and by other officials.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ENDS

LD291556 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadim Yesipovich reports: The September session of the European Parliament ended its work in the French city of Strasbourg. For five days 410 deputies, elected in Common Market countries, discussed some aspects of the political and economic life of "Minor Europe." Nevertheless, as admitted by the president of the European Parliament, the session passed over in silence such major problems as unemployment, the energy crisis, and environmental protection. Instead of proposals aimed at promoting the cause of detente and disarmament in Europe, the session debated the question of joint programs for the production and deliveries of armaments, programs which lead to the revival of the idea of "European Army" and may open access to nuclear weapons for the FRG. The question was imposed on the session contrary to the resolute resistance of the French communists and some other delegates. At the same time irreconcilable contradictions between Common-Market partners vividly manifested themselves in the European Parliament meetings. The stormy debate on economic problems, particularly on questions of the EEC agricultural policy, never led to results acceptable to all participants. The session in Strasbourg also confirmed the legitimacy of apprehensions of the democratic public that "supranational" functions can be given to the European Parliament for this purpose initiated a proposal on working out an agreement considerably expanding the powers of the West European Assembly to the detriment of the rights of national parliaments. The discussion of the proposal as well as some other items, the budget for 1980, in particular, was postponed till subsequent sessions of the European Parliament.

USSR REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE WALLENGER CASE

LD282030 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to Soviet information, Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing more to say about his fate. This is written by the Soviet leader Aleksey Kosygin in a letter answering Prime Minister Ola Ullsten's inquiry about Wallenberg. Ullsten demanded a month ago that the Soviet authorities should carry out an investigation because of the new information which had come to light concerning Wallenberg's fate. It was maintained, inter alia, that he was alive in the 1970's and was then in a hospital in the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet authorities say that Wallenberg died in 1945. Prime Minister Ola Ullsten commented that he is convinced that the whole truth is not yet known concerning Wallenberg's disappearance. It is deplorable that the Soviet authorities have not been willing to continue the investigations, Ullsten said

LAPIN COMMENTARY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF LEBANESE CRISIS

LD291807 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] Much is being said and written about Lebanon as the country which is indeed the hottest spot in the Middle East at the moment. This week Israeli Air Force planes provoked a fight with Syrian planes in Lebanese airspace. It's understandable how serious this is. Such clashes and incidents may spark off a big military conflagration, and yet Tel Aviv has declared its planes will keep on intruding into Lebanese airspace. This is a challenge, both to a sovereign Arab country and to the whole Arab world.

The entire Middle East is being placed on the brink of another conflict. The situation is extremely serious. Washington admits this, too, yet not in a way as to have its brazenly stop acting like that, but in order to take advantage of the red-hot situation. It's from this angle that one should view the so-called pacification plan for Lebanon which America has produced.

According to reports in the press, the idea is to discuss the situation in Lebanon with the participation of Israel and its agents, the south Lebanese separatists, as full-powered interested sides. The whole thing is pictured in such a way that allegedly it's not Israel or the separatists but someone else who is guilty of the destruction and mass killings of civilians in Lebanon. A number of observers have already named the Washington plan as the Lebanese Camp David. More efforts are being made to force the Arabs to bow their heads to Israel and finally join the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. The aggressive actions by Israel and the diplomatic maneuvers of the United States may be pictured as coordinated steps to reach this objective.

At the same time, to the accompaniment of a propaganda noise about the American pacification plan for Lebanon, Israel is forcing annexation of the occupied Palestinian lands. The annexation is now in the form of purchasing land from the Arabs by Israelis. Autonomy for the Palestinians does not apply to land, reiterated the Israeli negotiator at the latest round of talks with Egypt in Alexandria. Although the Egyptian negotiator expressed his indignation out loud, the talks on the so-called autonomy still continue.

Speaking at the current UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that the separate deal between Egypt and Israel leads to the stockpiling of much more combustible materials that can cause another explosion in the Middle East. The events in Lebanon confirm that this estimate is right. The Middle East needs not Camp Davids, not separate peace treaties which conceal military alliances, but a comprehensive settlement. The way to such a settlement lies through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied lands, through insuring the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and independence, through granting all peoples in the region the right to a secure existence.

U.S. Proposals Denounced

LD292238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 17.0 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Washington is trying to design its policy in order to render all-round aid to Israel in its aggression against the Arabs, introducing the so-called "special initiatives to settle the situation in Lebanon." Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, discussed his proposals on the question with some Arab representatives in New York. Cairo decided to satisfy its big partner in the Camp David accords. It hastened to present the diplomatic intentions of the of the U.S. administration as being a plan for a settlement in south Lebanon.

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7885
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1434
BT
CONFIDENTIAL STOCKHOLM 4049

*Wallerberg
file*

EO 12065: RDS-1, 10/1/04 (CANNEY, PAUL F.) DR-M
TAGS: SHUM, PEPR, SN, US, UR
SUBJECT: NEGATIVE SOVIET RESPONSE TO GOS INQUIRY ON WALLENGERB

REF: (A) STOCKHOLM 3485, (B) STATE 189166

1. (U) SWEDISH MEDIA OVER WEEKEND COVERED SOVIET RESPONSE TO LETTER OF PM ULLSTEN TO KOSYGIN AUGUST 22 REQUESTING FURTHER SOVIET EFFORTS TO DETERMINE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENGERB (REF A). IN AN ORAL PRESENTATION BY SOVIET AMBASSADOR M. JAKOVLEV TO ULLSTEN ON SEPTEMBER 28, SOVIETS REPEATED THAT WALLENGERB HAD DIED IN 1947 AND THAT THERE IS NOTHING MORE TO ADD. IN RESPONSE, ULLSTEN SAID HE FOUND IT REGRETTABLE THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD NOT CARRIED OUT THE NEW INVESTIGATION HE HAD REQUESTED IN HIS LETTER. DESCRIBING THE WALLENGERB AFFAIR AS AN UNRESOLVED MATTER IN SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS, ULLSTEN SAID SWEDEN WILL CONTINUE TO EXAMINE CAREFULLY ALL NEW INFORMATION WHICH MAY BECOME AVAILABLE.

2. (C) ACCORDING TO MFA SOVIET AFFAIRS OFFICER (HIRDMAN), SOVIET RESPONSE WAS NOT UNEXPECTED. IN CONFIRMING TO EMBOFFS ACCURACY OF MEDIA REPORTS, HIRDMAN NOTED THAT JAKOVLEV HAD MADE SEVERAL POINTS CLEAR IN HIS ORAL PRESENTATION: (A) THAT THE SOVIET RESPONSE WAS FROM THE "SOVIET SIDE" AND NOT FROM PM KOSYGIN (TO

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WHOM ULLSTEN HAD WRITTEN); (b) THAT AS FAR AS THE USSR WAS CONCERNED, THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS "CLOSED"; AND (c) THAT JAN KAPLAN AND "OTHER CRIMINALS" WERE BEHIND THE EFFORTS TO DAMAGE SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS THROUGH THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR AND THE SOVIETS WOULD BE LESS THAN PLEASED TO LEARN OF FUTURE GOS COLLABORATION WITH SUCH "CRIMINAL ELEMENTS."

3. (c) HIRDMAN WAS UNABLE TO DESCRIBE SPECIFIC GOS EFFORTS IN THE FUTURE ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG EXCEPT TO ECHO ULLSTEN'S ASSURANCES NOTED IN PARA 1 THAT SWEDEN DOES NOT CONSIDER MATTER RESOLVED. HIRDMAN ASKED THAT HE BE INFORMED WHEN SOVIET RESPONSE TO US REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG (REF B) IS RECEIVED.

4. (c) ACTION REQUESTED: THAT DEPARTMENT TRANSMIT TEXT OF SOVIET RESPONSE TO US NON-PAPER (REF B) WHEN RECEIVED.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1436
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File - Wallenberg*

EXDIS

EO 12065: RDS-1 10/5/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM PEPR SW UR US
SUBJ: SWEDISH-SOVIET EXCHANGE IN THE WALLEBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 4049

1. (S-ENTIRE TEXT)
2. SUMMARY: THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS PROVIDED, IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, THE FOLLOWING TEXT OF THE VERBATIM NOTES TAKEN OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S ORAL PRESENTATION ON SEPT 28 TO SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN, AS WELL AS A SOMEWHAT MORE DETAILED REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN'S ORAL RESPONSE. THESE SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REFTEL. END SUMMARY.
3. ORAL COMMENT BY SOVIET AMBASSADOR JAKOVLEV TO PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1979:
BEGIN TEXT (INFORMAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION FROM THE SWEDISH):
AT THE REQUEST OF THE SWEDISH SIDE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION IN THE RAUL WALLEBERG CASE HAVE BEEN EXAMINED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. ALL FACTS IN THIS CASE WERE PRESENTED TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AS RECENTLY AS 1957. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE SOVIET SIDE IS CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NOT, AND COULD NOT BE,

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ANYTHING NEW IN THE QUESTION OF THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO DIED IN JULY 1947, THE SOVIET SIDE HAS STUDIED THE SWEDISH SIDE'S REQUESTS WITH CAREFUL ATTENTION.

THE APPROPRIATE SOVIET AUTHORITY HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO CHECK CAREFULLY ALL INFORMATION WHICH THE SWEDISH SIDE HAS REFERRED TO ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

ALL STATEMENTS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER 1947 CONTRADICT REALITY. THIS CONCLUSION APPLIES FULLY TO THE SO-CALLED "TESTIMONIES" MENTIONED IN THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST OF JANUARY 3 THIS YEAR, AS WELL AS IN THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER OF AUG 22, ALSO OF THIS YEAR. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THUS CONSIDERS THAT THE QUESTION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IS A CLOSED CASE, AND CANNOT BUT EXPRESS ITS REGRET THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, INSTEAD OF REJECTING ALL KINDS OF INVENTIONS AND SPECULATIONS, FINDS IT POSSIBLE TO QUESTION THE SOVIET SIDE'S SINCERITY IN THIS MATTER.

IN THE SOVIET UNION THERE IS A STRONG CONVICTION THAT MUTUAL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES IS AN UNCONDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF NEIGHBORLY SOVIET-SWEDISH RELATIONS, IN WHICH OUR COUNTRIES ARE EQUALLY INTERESTED. END TEXT.

4. ACCORDING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, ULLSTEN, IN RESPONSE, SUGGESTED THAT THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S REPLY ON BEHALF OF "THE SOVIET SIDE" CONTAINED NOTHING BEYOND WHAT HAD BEEN SAID IN THE PAST. HE EXPRESSED REGRET THAT NO MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO CHECK THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ULLSTEN'S LETTER. HE SAID THAT, HAD THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DONE SO, THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN OF VALUE FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF CONFIDENCE TO WHICH THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR HAD REFERRED.

HE CONCLUDED THAT HE WISHED TO STUDY THE SOVIET RESPONSE AND WOULD SUSPEND JUDGEMENT AS TO WHAT FURTHER ACTION THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO TAKE.

5. THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS GIVEN TO THE PRESS THEREAFTER, AND FORMED THE BASIS FOR THE PRESS ACCOUNTS REPORTED IN THE REFTEL. BEGIN TEXT:

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE (SEPT 28, 1979): IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES DID NOT WISH TO MAKE THE ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS WE REQUESTED IN ORDER TO GET A CLEAR PICTURE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG FATE. THE SOVIET SIDE ONLY REFERS TO THE OLD INFORMATION FROM 1957 THAT WALLENBERG WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE

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DIED IN 1947. PERSONALLY I AM CONVINCED THAT WE STILL DO NOT HAVE THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. FROM THE SWEDISH SIDE, WE WILL CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS TO REACH FULL CLARITY ABOUT HIS FARE. WITH THIS IN MIND, WE WILL, AS WE HAVE UP UNTIL NOW, EXAMINE ALL NEW INFORMATION WHICH REACHES US AND TAKE THE MEASURES WE FIND SUITABLE.

THE WALLENBERG CASE IS AN UNSOLVED QUESTION IN SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS. HOWEVER, I WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT IN OTHER RESPECTS WE CONSIDER THESE RELATIONS TO BE GOOD AND NORMAL.
END TEXT. KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 279990

E.O. 12065 GDS 10-26-85 (BARRY, ROBERT)

TAGS: SW, US, UR.

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT).

2. BARRY (EUR) CALLED SOVIET MINISTER-COUNSELOR BESSMERTNYKH ON OCTOBER 26 TO INQUIRE CONCERNING STATUS OF SOVIET REPLY TO US DEMARCHES ON WALLENBERG. BARRY RECALLED THAT WHEN HE FIRST RAISED THIS CASE WITH DCM VASEV ON JULY 21 VASEV HAD PROMISED AN OFFICIAL SOVIET RESPONSE. BESSMERTNYKH SAID THAT HIS IMPRESSION WAS THAT SOVIET POSITION WAS THAT AN ANSWER HAD ALREADY BEEN PROVIDED TO SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ON WALLENBERG AND THAT THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE FACTS THAT HAD BEEN CONVEYED TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. BARRY SAID THAT WE NEVERTHELESS EXPECTED A FORMAL RESPONSE TO OUR INQUIRY AND NOTED THAT THERE WAS HIGH-LEVEL INTEREST HERE IN THE CASE.

3. FOR STOCKHOLM: PLEASE CONVEY THE ABOVE TO MFA. CHRISTOPHER

END OF MESSAGE

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FRP:

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8192
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1450
RUDKRW/AMEMBASSY WARSAW 604
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C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 4581

EO 12065: GDS 11/1/85 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM SM UR
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR US ASSISTANCE IN TRACKING WALLENBERG CASE LEAD

REF: A) TEL AVIV 18423, B) STOCKHOLM 3601

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. OLLE STENHOLM, FOREIGN NEWS CHIEF OF SWEDISH TELEVISION CHANNEL TWO AND A CORRESPONDENT FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON AMBASSADOR OCTOBER 31 TO SEEK US ASSISTANCE IN TRACKING DOWN "NEW LEAD" IN RAUL WALLENBERG CASE. STENHOLM IS IN CONTACT WITH A POLE (NOW RESIDENT IN SWEDEN) WHO SWEARS THAT IN LATE JULY-EARLY AUGUST 1954, HE INFORMED AN OFFICIAL (UNIDENTIFIED) OF US EMBASSY WARSAW THAT HE HAD SEEN, HAD MET OR HAD KNOWN (STENHOLM UNCERTAIN WHICH) FOUR NON-RUSSIANS WHILE SERVING SENTENCE IN SOVIET PRISON. IN ADDITION TO WALLENBERG, PRISONERS WERE FNU BUSOV, A YUGOSLAV DIPLOMAT; RUDOLF CZARNY, AN AMERICAN OR CANADIAN; AND STANISLAW MAWRZYNCZAK, A POLE.

3. COMMENT: PARA 6 REF B INDICATED INTENTION OF JOHN BIERMAN OF BOSTON GLOBE TO INTERVIEW MAN IN SWEDEN WHO

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WALLENBERG

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CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN HALLENBERG IN USSR. STENHOLM MENTIONED NO OTHER MEDIA REP AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH HIS SOURCE AND WE HAVE NO WAY TO CONFIRM WHETHER POLE IS ALSO IN CONTACT WITH BIERMAN. END COMMENT.

4. STENHOLM TOLD AMBASSADOR HE WAS UNABLE TO JUDGE SOURCE'S VERACITY, THAT SOURCE SEEMED "SCARED AND CAUTIOUS," BUT THAT HE (STENHOLM) FELT OBLIGED TO CHECK STORY OUT AS BEST HE COULD DESPITE ITS "OBVIOUS THINNESS." STENHOLM ASKED WHETHER US COULD HELP AND, FURTHER, THAT HE NOT REPEAT NOT INFORM MFA HERE OF HIS LEAD.

5. STENHOLM IS RELIABLE REPORTER WHO IS FRIENDLY TO US AND EMBASSY PERSONNEL. GIVEN 1954 TIMEFRAME, WE REALIZE THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE POLE'S ALLEGED CONTACT WITH EMBASSY WARSAW PROBABLY AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. AT SAME TIME, WE SEE NEED TO BE RESPONSIVE TO EVERY SERIOUS SWEDISH EFFORT TO UNTANGLE THE TRAGIC HALLENBERG TALE. DEPARTMENT IS REQUESTED, THEREFORE, TO PROVIDE RESPONSE WHICH MAY BE CONVEYED TO STENHOLM. KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

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CONF: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001

TOT: 092243Z NOV 79

DIRECTOR 550023

SECRET

STAFF 092243Z DIRECTOR 550023

TO: [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

SC

1. PARA TWO BELOW TEXT OF STOCKHOLM EMBTEL 4581 (DATED 2 NOV TO STATE DEPT AND MOSCOW AND WARSAW USEMBS) WILL BE OF BACKGROUND INTEREST TO [REDACTED] RE FORTHCOMING [REDACTED] FEATURE PROGRAM ON RAUL WALLENBERG.

2. "OLLE STENHOLM FOREIGN NEWS CHIEF OF SWEDISH TELEVISION CHANNEL TWO AND A CORRESPONDENT FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON AMBASSADOR OCTOBER 31 TO SEEK U.S. ASSISTANCE IN TRACKING DOWN "NEW LEAD" IN RAUL WALLENBERG CASE. STENHOLM IS IN CONTACT WITH A POLE (NOW RESIDENT IN SWEDEN) WHO SWEARS THAT IN LATE JULY - EARLY AUGUST 1954, HE INFORMED AN OFFICIAL (UNIDENTIFIED) OF U.S. EMBASSY WARSAW THAT HE HAD SEEN, HAD MET OR HAD KNOWN (STENHOLM UNCERTAIN WHICH) FOUR NON-RUSSIANS WHILE SERVING SENTENCE IN SOVIET PRISON. IN ADDITION TO WALLENBERG, PRISONERS WERE FNU BUSOV, A YUGOSLAV DIPLOMAT; RUDOLF CZARNY, AN AMERICAN OR CANADIAN; AND STANISLAW KARZYNCZAK, A POLE.

"COMMENT: PARA 6 REF B INDICATED INTENTION OF JOHN BIERMAN OF BOSTON GLOBE TO INTERVIEW MAN IN SWEDEN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN USSR. STENHOLM MENTIONED NO OTHER MEDIA REP AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH HIS SOURCE AND WE HAVE NO WAY TO CONFIRM WHETHER POLE IS ALSO IN CONTACT WITH BIERMAN. END COMMENT.

"STENHOLM TOLD AMBASSADOR HE WAS UNABLE TO JUDGE SOURCE'S VERACITY, THAT SOURCE SEEMED 'SCARED AND CAUTIOUS,' BUT THAT HE (STENHOLM) FELT OBLIGED TO CHECK STORY OUT AS BEST HE COULD DESPITE ITS 'OBVIOUS THINNESS.' STENHOLM ASKED WHETHER U.S. COULD HELP AND, FURTHER, THAT WE NOT REPEAT NOT INFORM MFA HERE OF HIS LEAD.

"STENHOLM IS RELIABLE REPORTER WHO IS FRIENDLY TO U.S. AND EMBASSY PERSONNEL. GIVEN 1954 TIMEFRAME, WE REALIZE THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE POLE'S ALLEGED CONTACT WITH EMBASSY WARSAW PROBABLY AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. AT SAME TIME, WE SEE NEED TO BE RESPONSIVE TO EVERY SERIOUS SWEDISH EFFORT TO UNTANGLE THE TRAGIC WALLENBERG TALE. DEPARTMENT IS REQUESTED, THEREFORE, TO PROVIDE RESPONSE WHICH MAY BE

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Raoul WALLENBERG

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TOT: 092243Z NOV 79

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: CONVEYED TO STENHOLM, "

3. FILE: [REDACTED]

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END OF MESSAGE

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1452
RUFHLC/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 96
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C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 4666

EO 12065: RDS 1 11/6/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM UR SW US
SUBJ: SOVIET DISPLEASURE OVER GOS ACTIVITY IN WALLEMBERG
CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 3484

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING LUNCHEON ON NOVEMBER 1 WITH EUR/NE DIRECTOR
FUNSETH, AMBASSADOR AND DCM, MFA PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY
LEIF LEIFLAND REVEALED THAT WALLEMBERG CASE HAD BEEN
RAISED BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ZEMSKOV DURING
LATTERS VISIT TO STOCKHOLM IN OCTOBER. ZEMSKOV
HAD RAISED THE CASE WITH LEIFLAND AT THE MARGIN OF THEIR
OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS. ZEMSKOV SAID SWEDISH PRIME
MINISTER ULLSTEN'S LETTER TO KOSYGIN (REFTEL) AND
OTHER "REPEATED THRUSTS" FROM SWEDES WERE TOTALLY
UNACCEPTABLE TO SOVIETS. A LETTER FROM MRS KAPLAN
TO HER DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL (REFTEL) WAS A FORGERY.
ZEMSKOV SAID SOVIETS HAD NOT YET REPLIED TO STATE
DEPARTMENT DEMARCHE OF LAST JULY BUT WOULD SOON.

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FURTHER, A SPECIMEN OF MRS KAPLAN'S HANDWRITING MAY BE PROVIDED AT THAT TIME SO THAT US EXPERTS CAN SATISFY THEMSELVES THAT LETTER TO KAPLAN'S DAUGHTER IS FORGERY. ZEMSKOV ASKED WITH SOME FORCE THAT GOS STOP USING GOSSIP TO FURTHER IRRITATE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

3. IN RESPONSE, LEIFLAND SAID HE WAS NOT SURPRISED BY ZEMSKOV'S VIEWS. HE POINTED OUT THAT SOVIETS SHOULD TRY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GOS ACTIVITY AND PRIVATE EFFORTS OF WALLEMBERG FAMILY IN SWEDEN AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE GOS COULD NOT AND WOULD NOT WISH TO INTERFERE WITH THESE EFFORTS OF THE FAMILY. LEIFLAND SAID HE ASSURED ZEMSKOV THAT THE GOS MADE NO REPRESENTATION IN THIS CASE TO THE SOVIETS WITHOUT ASSURING ITSELF FIRST THAT ITS REPRESENTATIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE. IN RESPONSE TO ZEMSKOV'S PLEA TO DESIST, LEIFLAND REMINDED HIM THAT SOVIETS FOR A DECADE UP TO 1957 HAD SYSTEMATICALLY MISLED GOS. SWEDEN DOES NOT EXCLUDE POSSIBILITY THAT A MISTAKE, MISUNDERSTANDING OR CONFUSION OF NAMES STILL EXISTS ON THE SOVIET SIDE.

4. ZEMSKOV INTERJECTED THAT IT WAS NOT SO REMARKABLE THAT THE SOVIETS HAD TAKEN WALLEMBERG IN BUDAPEST. HE SAID THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THAT "RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS AN AMERICAN SPY." AT THIS POINT, LEIFLAND SAID, CONVERSATION WITH ZEMSKOV TURNED TO OTHER MATTERS.

5. MFA SOURCE HAS PROVIDED TRANSCRIPT TO ZEMSKOV-LEIFLAND DISCUSSION ON WALLEMBERG WHICH EMBASSY HAS POUCHED, IN TRANSLATION, TO EUR/NE.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

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ACTION: NONE

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TO RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 6266
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 9350
BT

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 298997

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, SN, UR

SUBJECT: SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION OF WALLEBERG PAPERS

1. MINISTER OORGLUND OF SWEDISH EMBASSY TOLD DEPARTMENT OFFICER NOVEMBER 14 THAT A SPECIAL GROUP WITHIN SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS REVIEWING DOCUMENTS IN WALLEBERG CASE WITH A VIEW TO PUBLISHING IN JANUARY 1980 THOSE DEALING WITH 1944 TO 1949 PERIOD.

2. HE ASSURED DEPARTMENT OFFICER THAT USG WOULD BE CONSULTED IF THE GOS WERE TO DESIRE TO PUBLISH ANY CLASSIFIED USG DOCUMENT. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

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file: WALLEBERG

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FRP:

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 5267

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 12/14/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SA
SUBJ: WALLENBERG CASE US DEMARCHE

REF: (A) STATE 189168, (B) STATE 279990

1. (C) ENTIRE TEXT.

2. DURING CONVERSATION DECEMBER 13, MFA SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO FM LARS-AKE NILSSON (WHO IS NOW MFA OFFICER IN CHARGE OF WALLENBERG CASE AS WELL) ASKED DCM WHETHER SOVIETS HAD RESPONDED TO DEPARTMENT'S DEMARCHE LAST JULY (REF A) AND SUBSEQUENT REMINDER (REF B) REQUESTING REPORT ON WALLENBERG CASE. WHEN INFORMED THAT EMBASSY WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY SOVIET RESPONSE, NILSSON EXPRESSED HOPE THAT DEPARTMENT WOULD CONSIDER PRODDING SOVIETS AGAIN.

3. ALSO ON WALLENBERG FRONT, US INDUSTRIALIST ARMAND HAMMAR TOLD MFA OFFICERS AND AMBASSADOR THAT HE WOULD RAISE WALLENBERG CASE WITH BREZHNEV AND/OR OTHER TOP SOVIET LEADERS DURING HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW THIS WEEK. IN STOCKHOLM FOR THE NOBEL FESTIVITIES, HAMMAR WAS PREVAILED UPON BY A VARIETY OF SWEDES, INCLUDING QUEEN SYLVIA, TO RAISE THE MATTER WITH THE SOVIETS.
KENNEDY-MINUTT

END OF MESSAGE

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Wallenberg

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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TO RUOKFMC/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 6576
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY WLSOW 0960
RUFHLC/AMCONSUL Leningrad 9870
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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 332439

E.O. 12065: GDS 12/27/85 (WOULFLEY, DUFOUR)

TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR

SUBJECT: CBS NEWS REPORT ON WALLEBERG CASE

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT).

2. CBS NEWS EVENING OF DECEMBER 26 CARRIED A REPORT SEVERAL MINUTES LONG ON WALLEBERG CASE. FACTUAL TREATMENT INCLUDED NARRATION OF HIS WORLD WAR II EXPLOITS; INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. LAGERGREN, ANNETTE LANTOS, AND TOM LANTOS; MENTION OF RECENT ABRAHAM KALINSKI AND JAN KAPLAN REPORTS; AND TV CLIP OF PRESIDENT CARTER MAKING HIS OCTOBER 13 RADIO INTERVIEW REMARKS. REPORT STATED US HAD APPROACHED THE SOVIETS TO CLARIFY THE MATTER. (WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO GET TEXT OF REPORT AND WILL POUCH IF SUCCESSFUL.)

3. THE FOLLOWING CONTINGENCY PRESS GUIDANCE WAS PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN'S USE DECEMBER 27. QUESTION: WAS NOT RAISED.

3. BEGIN TEXT: QUESTION: CAN YOU COMMENT ON THE CBS NEWS REPORT OF DECEMBER 26 ON THE CASE OF RAUL WALLEBERG, A SWEDISH WHO WORKED TO SAVE JEWS IN HUNGARY IN THE LAST DAYS OF WORLD WAR II AND WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS?

ANSWER: WE FOLLOW VERY CLOSELY ALL REPORTS ON THE WALLEBERG CASE. WE HAVE RAISED THE CASE WITH THE SOVIETS, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE EVERY APPROPRIATE OPPORTUNITY TO PURSUE IT. END TEXT. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

File WALLEBERG



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 31, 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (entire text)

Memorandum

To: INR/DDC - Mr. Brown
From: EUR/NE - Richard Thompson
Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

The Swedish Embassy has again requested our assistance with regard to this case.

The Swedish government has been informed by Simon Wiesenthal that a Russian named Yuriy Belov who was recently released from a Soviet prison camp has given the following report: An American Jew named Cecil August STOWNER (sic) was arrested in the Soviet Union in 1961 and died in a Soviet mental hospital in the mid-1960's. Stowner talked with Wallenberg in 1962 or 1963.

The Swedish Embassy would like to know if we have any information about Stowner, and if possible, any information about his reliability.

Any information your sources can provide would be appreciated. Since Stowner would be a very unusual name, I request that available records also be checked under the last name STONER.

EUR/NE:RSThompson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-1 12/31/79 (Goodby, James E.)

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ACTION: NONE INFO: [REDACTED]

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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8868
INFO RUFHMQ/AMEMBASSY WSCON 1504
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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 0294

E.O. 120651 N/A
TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR
SUBJ: HUMAN RIGHTS: 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAUL WALLENBERG'S
DISAPPEARANCE

1. SUMMARY: OBSERVATION OF THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAUL WALLENBERG'S ARREST IN BUDAPEST HAS BROUGHT FORTH A STATEMENT FROM FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN THAT THE CASE IS STILL ACTIVE. A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE THE SOVIET EMBASSY, AND AN APPEAL FOR ABOLITION OF THE MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES. THE WALLENBERG FEDERATION HAS CONFIRMED ITS PLANS TO ARRANGE A PUBLIC HEARING IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY. RAUL WALLENBERG HAS ALSO BEEN PROPOSED AS RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PRIZE BY A SWEDISH POLITICIAN. PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ON THE POST-WWII HANDLING OF THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR MAY SOON BE RELEASED BY THE GOS. END SUMMARY.

2. FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON JANUARY 16: QUOTE. TOMORROW IT IS 35 YEARS AGO THAT RAUL WALLENBERG WAS APPREHENDED IN BUDAPEST BY THE SOVIET MILITARY. THESE DAYS PEOPLES IN MANY COUNTRIES ARE REMINDED ABOUT RAUL WALLENBERG'S HEROIC AND SELF-SACRIFICING CONTRIBUTIONS. HE SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM A CERTAIN DEATH IN NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS EVER SINCE 1945 TRIED TO CREATE A CLEAR PICTURE OF RAUL WALLENBERG'S FATE. REPEATED REQUESTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RESULT. THE DEMAND FOR A COMPLETE REPORT THEREFORE REMAINS UNCHANGED. END QUOTE.

3. THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOTH STOCKHOLM AND GOTEBOURG ON JANUARY 17. IN STOCKHOLM SOME 500 PERSONS MARCHED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WHERE THEY ATTEMPTED TO PRESENT A PETITION APPEALING FOR RAUL WALLENBERG'S REUNIFICATION WITH HIS FAMILY IN SWEDEN. FROM BEHIND LOCKED GATES, A SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL DECLARED THAT THIS WAS A MATTER WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN DEALT WITH AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE PETITION.

4. INGRID GARDE-WIDEMAR, PRESIDENT OF THE RECENTLY-FORMED SWEDISH RAUL WALLENBERG FEDERATION, IN A SPEECH TO THE DEMONSTRATORS, APPEALED TO ATHLETES NOT TO GO TO MOSCOW FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

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5. ALSO, RECENTLY, THE SWEDISH PRESS HAS REPORTED THAT THERE IS A NEW WITNESS IN THE WALLEMBERG AFFAIR. THIS PERSON, WHO WISHES TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, REPORTEDLY CLAIMS THAT IN 1978 HE WAS TOLD BY A KGB OFFICER IN THE SOVIET UNION OF A SWEDISH WHO HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET OUT OF THE USSR FOR 34 YEARS.

6. THE WALLEMBERG FEDERATION PLANS, TOGETHER WITH THE SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, TO ARRANGE A HEARING ON THE WALLEMBERG AFFAIR IN STOCKHOLM THIS MAY. ABRAHAM KALINSKI REPORTEDLY WILL COME TO STOCKHOLM FOR THIS, AND PERHAPS OTHER "WITNESSES" AS WELL.

7. THE GOS ANNOUNCED SOME WEEKS AGO PLANS TO RELEASE PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS IN THE WALLEMBERG AFFAIR COVERING THE EARLY POST-WAR YEARS, PERHAPS BEGINNING IN JANUARY, BUT THESE HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO APPEAR.

8. A SWEDISH LIBERAL PARTY MP, OLLE WASTERBERG, RECENTLY PROPOSED TO THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE THAT IT AWARD THE 1980 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO WALLEMBERG, KENNEDY-MINOTT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen 1 February 1980

THE SWEDES SACRIFICED WALLENBERG FILE

Seven Volumes of Classified Documents That Were Released
Yesterday Reveal Swedish Passiveness in the Raoul Wallen-
berg Case

By Jens Thomsen

The date was 14 June 1946. The place: The reception room for foreign diplomats in the Kremlin.

"When we entered, Stalin rose at the end of the large conference table. Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Losovski sat next to him. Stalin, dressed in marshal uniform with the star of the Victory Order on his chest, stepped toward me, stretched his hand out, and said in his low, but distinct, voice, "Stalin..."

That is how the Swedish Government's emissary to Moscow, Staffan Soderberg, described his meeting with Joseph Stalin in a secret report to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was the first time that the Russian dictator heard about the vanished Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg - officially from Sweden.

Negligence bordering on cold indifference characterized the attitude toward the Wallenberg case of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The suspicion that Raoul Wallenberg's Swedish relatives have entertained for years that Raoul Wallenberg was sacrificed in favor of a good Swedish-Soviet relationship has been confirmed in the seven volumes of documents with a total of 1,900 pages that were released by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Victim of Robbers...

After some pleasant phrases about his happiness over being in Moscow and greetings from the Swedish King and Prime Minister Albin Hansson, Staffan Soderblom gave his reason for being there - but not until Stalin asked him - and mentioned Raoul Wallenberg.

Stalin repeated the name, "Was Wallenberg his name?"

Soderblom, "Yes, Wallenberg."

Stalin wrote the name on a pad.

Soderblom said that Raoul Wallenberg disappeared in Budapest shortly after the Red Army's conquest of the city and was last seen in a car with Russian military personnel on his way to Debreczen, Hungary's temporary capital.

Stalin interjected, "You do know, don't you, that we ordered that the Swedes must be protected?"

Soderblom, "Yes, and I personally am convinced that Wallenberg has been a victim of an accident or robbers..."

The Soviets Wanted to Negotiate

At that time, while Staffan Soderblom was exchanging compliments with Joseph Stalin, Raoul Wallenberg was in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow where his Russian NKVD interrogators could say fairly truthfully that the Swedish authorities did not consider his disappearance important and did nothing to save him.

It appears from the released documents, which originally were classified secret until 1995, that the Russians were ready to negotiate about Raoul Wallenberg's release in 1946 and 1947 already. This opinion was held by Sweden's Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Ulf Barck-Holst, among others, but does not seem to have been shared by Stockholm. Barck-Holst, who died in 1962, wrote in numerous dispatches that not one clue in the Wallenberg case should remain unexplored. But yet both the Swedish Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refrained from taking any actual steps to save Wallenberg during the first critical post-war years.

There is nothing in the documents, which comprise only 10-15% of the total material about Wallenberg, that explains Raoul Wallenberg's fate in Soviet imprisonment. The documents show that in 1945 and 1946 they mainly discussed in Stockholm how to word the letter about Wallenberg to the Russians. There is not one word in the documents of what was learned later, namely that Raoul Wallenberg was interrogated in Lyubyanka and Butyrskaya prisons in Moscow during these years and even was tormented with information to the effect that Sweden was not interested in his case. Information to the effect that the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Madame Kollontay, had said in 1945 already that Wallenberg was "under Russian protection" is also missing. She mentioned this in a conversation with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Gunther and added that Wallenberg was fine. Madame Kollontay had apparently said the same to Wallenberg's mother a couple of months earlier.

It does not appear from the released documents whether the Swedes have used Madame Kollontay's information in their letters to Moscow at any time.

Only one man in the Swedish Foreign Service, Charge d'Affaires Ulf Barck-Holst, seems to have made energetic efforts on behalf of his compatriot with the Soviet authorities. In December 1946 Barck-Holst asked a Soviet government official whether an exchange of Wallenberg could be possible. Barck-Holst suggested in his report to Stockholm about this conversation that the Government should attempt to get an official Russian answer to such a suggestion. But this was not done either.

It was not until 1957 that the Soviet authorities finally admitted that Raoul Wallenberg had been arrested. But it was added that he had died from a heart attack in the prison on 17 July 1947.

As an additional illustration of the Swedish authorities' naiveness and indifference in the Wallenberg case, the Swedish Wallenberg Foundation refers to a meeting with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Osten Unden. When the assumption that Wallenberg was a prisoner in the Soviet Union was mentioned to Unden, the Minister answered, "But then do you think that Vishinsky is lying?"

"Yes, we think so," Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel, answered, after which Unden red-faced and visibly agitated exclaimed, "That is unheard of, that is unheard of," and left the meeting.

Wallenberg's Mother Bitter

Three of the released documents give the background of Wallenberg's work in Budapest, the persecution of the Jews and the Swedish rescue actions, but without any full explanation of Wallenberg's diplomatic status. There are some indications that the Russian suspicion of Wallenberg was based on a theory that Wallenberg had spied for the Americans.

An official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Stockholm describes a meeting with Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, in a document dated 4 March 1947. Among other things, he said,

"At a meeting that lasted for more than an hour Mrs. von Dardel complained bitterly over the coolness and lack of enthusiasm that reigned in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the search for her son. She was especially angry over "the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assuming at all times that Raoul Wallenberg was dead." Both the envoy Assarsson and Staffan Soderblom had expressly said to her that she should not count on her son being alive."

The meeting with Mrs. von Dardel took place four months before the date when Wallenberg, according to Soviet information, died in the Lubyanka prison in Moscow.

Suggested Peace Prize to Wallenberg

Danish SS volunteers released from Soviet prisoner-of-war camps have also been drawn into the search during the years. But none has been able to give positive information about Wallenberg. In December 1947 the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Action tried to persuade the Norwegian "Storting's" Nobel Committee to give Raoul Wallenberg the Peace Prize in 1948. In the appeal they quoted a statement by Professor Albert Einstein,

"I would find it natural if Raoul Wallenberg were given Nobel's Peace Prize, and I shall be happy to give you permission to mention this in an appeal for this."

But Wallenberg did not get the Peace Prize. Instead it went to the Quaker movement in Great Britain and the U.S.A., in 1949 to the British John Boyd Orr, and later to Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito.

Despite the continually growing stacks of documents in the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wallenberg was more or less forgotten.

Svenskerneofrede Wallenberg

Hemmeligstemplede dokumenter i syv bind, der blev frigivet i går, afslører svensk passivitet i Raoul Wallenberg-sagen

Af

Jens Thomsen

Datoen var 14. juni 1946. Stedet: Modtagelsesværelset for udenlandske diplomater i Kreml.

Da vi kom ind, rejste Stalin sig for enden af det store konferencebord. Ved siden af ham sad den sovjetiske viceudenrigsminister Josovski. Stalin, iført marskalsuniform med sejrørde-

nens stjerner på brystet, kom mig nogle skridt i møde, rakte hånden frem, og sagde med sin lavmælte, men distinkte stemme: Stalin...

Sådan beskrev den svenske regerings udsending til Moskva, Staffan Söderblom, i en strengt fortrolig rapport til det svenske udenrigsministerium sit møde med Josef Stalin, hvor den russiske diktator for første gang hørte om den forsvundne svenske diplomat Raoul Wallenberg — fra officiel svensk side.

Forsømmelighed grænsede til kold ligegyldighed prægede i de første efterkrigsår det svenske udenrigsministeriums holdning til Wallenberg-sagen. I de i går af det svenske udenrigsministerium frigivne syv bind dokumenter med ialt 1.900 tekstsider bekræftes den mistanke, som Raoul Wallenbergs svenske slægtninge har næret i årevis, at Raoul Wallenberg blev ofret til fordel for et godt svensk-sovjetisk forhold.

Offer for røvere...

Efter en række smukke talemåder om glæden over sit ophold i Moskva, og hilser fra den svenske konge og statsminister Albin Hansson, kommer Staffan Söderblom — men først på Stalins egen opfordring — frem til sit egentlige ærinde, og nævner Raoul Wallenberg ved navn.

Stalin gentog navnet: "Var det Wallenberg han

11 hed?"

Söderblom: Ja, Wallenberg.
Stalin skrev navnet ned på en blok.
Söderblom oplyste, at Raoul Wallenberg forsvandt i Budapest kort efter den røde armées erobring af byen, og blev sidet set i en bil med russiske militærfolk på vej til Debrecen, Ungarns midlertidige hovedstad.
Stalin indtægt: De ved vel, at vi gav ordre til, at svenskerne skulle beskyttes?.

Söderblom: Ja, og jeg er personlig overbevist om, at Wallenberg er blevet offer for en ulykke eller for røverier.

Soviet ville forhandle

På dette tidspunkt, mens Staffan Söderblom udrettede artigheder med Josef Stalin, sad Raoul Wallenberg i Lubjankafængslet i Moskva, hvor hans russiske NKVD-forbærere med en vis sandhed kunne fortælle, at de svenske myndigheder ikke tog hans forsvinden alvorligt og imidlertid for at redde ham.

Det fremgår af de fågivne dokumenter, der oprindeligt var bemærkelsesværdigt til 1963, at russerne allerede i 1946 og 1947 var parat til at forhandle om Raoul Wallenbergs løsladelse. Denne opfattelse nævnedes bl.a. af Sveriges daværende chargé d'affaires i Moskva, Ulf Bark-Holst, men synes ikke at have vundet gehør i Stockholm. Bark-Holst, der døde i 1962, skriver i talrige indberetninger, at ikke et spor i Wallenberg-sagen bør lægges undorkelet. Men alligevel undlod såvel den svenske regering som udenrigsministeriet at foretage noget egentligt skridt for at frelse Wallenberg i de første kritiske efterkrigsår.

I dokumenterne, der kun andrager 10-15 procent af det samlede aktmateriale om Wallenberg, er der intet, der klarlægger Raoul Wallenbergs skæbne i sovjetisk fængselskab. Dokumenterne viser, at man fra 1945-46 i Stockholm hovedsageligt drøftede, hvordan man skulde forme henvendelsen til russerne om Wallenberg. I dokumenterne står der ikke et ord om, hvad man senere fik at vide, nemlig at Raoul Wallenberg i disse år blev forhørt i Lubjanka og Butyrskaja fængslerne i Moskva, og tilmed blev plaget med oplysninger om, at Sverige ikke interesserede sig for hans sag. Der savnes også oplysning om, at Sovjets ambassader i Stockholm, madama Kollosay, allerede i 1945 havde fortalt, at Wallenberg befandt sig i

russisk besiddelse. Madama nævnte dette i en samtale med daværende udenrigsminister Günther og tilføjede, at Wallenberg havde det godt. Det samme havde madame Kollosay meddelt Wallenbergs mor at par måneder tidligere.

At de fågivne dokumenter fremgår ikke, om man fra svensk side på noget tidspunkt har brugt madame Kollosays oplysning i henvendelser til Moskva.

Kun en mand i den svenske udenrigsminister, chargé d'affaires Ulf Bark-Holst, synes at have på et eller andet tidspunkt har brugt madame Kollosays oplysning i henvendelser til Moskva. I december 1946 spurgte Bark-Holst en sovjetisk regeringsbedsmand, om en udveksling af Wallenberg kunne komme på tale. I sin rapport til Stockholm om denne samtale foreslog Bark-Holst, at regeringen skulde forsøge at få et officielt russisk svar på et sådant forslag. Men heller ikke dette skete.

Det var først i 1967, at de sovjetiske myndigheder endelig indrømmede, at Raoul Wallenberg var blevet arresteret. Men det tilføjedes, at han var død 17. juli 1947 af et hjertelillefælde i fængslet. Som en yderligere illustration af de svenske myndigheders naivitet og ligegyldighed i Wallenberg-sagen refererer den svenske Wallenberg Stiftelse et møde med daværende udenrigsminister Göran Undén. Da Undén blev forelagt formodningerne om, at Wallenberg blev holdt som fange i Sovjet, svarede udenrigsministeren:

„Jamen, tror De da, at Vishnyski lyver?.

„Ja, det tror vi, svarede Wallenbergs halvbror, Guy von Dardel, hvorpå Undén, rød i hovedet og synligt opbidet udbrød:

„Det er ubært, det er ubært, og forord migdet.

Wallenbergs mor bitter

Tre af de tidligere dokumentationer giver baggrunden for Wallenbergs arbejde i Budapest, juleforfølgelserne og de svenske redningsaktioner, men uden nogen udtømmende forklaring på Wallenbergs diplomatiske status. En del tyder på, at den russiske mistanke mod Wallenberg byggede på en teori om, at Wallenberg havde spioneret for angriberne.

I et dokument dateret 7. marts 1947 beskriver en guvernementsmand i udenrigsministeriet i Stockholm et møde med Raoul Wallenbergs for, fru von Dardel. Det lyder bl.a.:

„Under et mere end flamlængt besøg bakkede fru von Dardel sig bittert over den kedsligheds og nervøse påvirkning, der påvirkede i udenrigsministeriet i forbindelse med efterforskningen af hendes søn. Bidskabet var hun opført over, at udenrigsministeriet havde den glæde ud fra, at Raoul Wallenberg var død. Bidskabet var en anden og en anden. Söderblom havde udtrykkeligt sagt til hende, at hun ikke burde regne med, at sønnen var i live.

Mødet med fru von Dardel fandt sted fire måneder før det tidspunkt, da Wallenberg ifølge sovjetiske oplysninger døde i Lubjankafængslet i Moskva.

Forsøg fredspris til Wallenberg

Og så tænkte sig det. Igen lykkedes fru sovjetiske ledere, at i årerne 196 blev indtaget i efterforskningen. Men ingen har kunnet give sikre efterforskninger om Wallenberg i december 1947 forudså den svenske Raoul Wallenberg-Aktion at bringe det norske stortings nobelkomité til at give Raoul Wallenberg fredspris for 1948. Men citerede i henholdsvis en udtalelse af professor Albert Einstein:

„Jeg vil finde det naturligt, at Raoul Wallenberg får overrakt Nobels fredspris, og jeg vil med glæde give Dem tilladelse til at nævne dette i en henvendelse hertil.

Men Wallenberg fik ikke fredsprisen. Den gik i stedet til Kvarterbetjenten i Storbritannien og USA, i 1949 til angriber John Boyd Orr og senere til jugoslavien marskal Tito.

Trods de sådanne høje aktioner i det svenske udenrigsministerium var Wallenberg mere eller mindre glemt.

38/27/

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FRP: *[Signature]*
STAFF

ACTION: *[Redacted]*

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PAGE 001
TOR: 011552Z FEB 80

IN 3778420 *[Redacted]*

SECRET 011418Z FEB 80 STAFF

CITE *[Redacted]*

TO: DIRECTOR INFO *[Redacted]*

1. CONSERVATIVE DANISH DAILY "BERLINGSKE TIDENDE" PROMINENTLY FEATURES ARTICLE 1 FEB BY JENS THOMSEN FRONT PAGE SECTION TWO ENTITLED "SWEDES SACRIFICE WALLENBERG" WITH LARGE PHOTO OF SUBJECT. SUBHEAD RUNS "SEVEN VOLUMES OF SECRET-STAMPED DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE RELEASED YESTERDAY UNVEIL SWEDISH PASSIVITY IN THE RADUL WALLENBERG CASE." *file*

2. ARTICLE RECALLS FIRST TIME SWEDISH AUTHORITIES MADE STALIN AWARE OF WALLENBERG CASE IN JUNE 1946 MEETING WITH THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR. DOCUMENTS RELEASED 31 JAN 80 BY SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY STRENGTHEN SUSPICION THAT WALLENBERG HAS BEEN SACRIFICED FOR THE SAKE OF BETTER SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS.

3. ARTICLE CONTINUES WITH LONG RE-CAP OF CASE, REMINDING IT WAS FIRST IN 1957 THAT SOVIETS ADMITTED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SENTENCED, BUT ADDING THAT HE DIED IN JULY 1947. AS FURTHER EXAMPLE OF INDIFFERENCE BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES TO WALLENBERG CASE, ARTICLE CITES MEETING WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION AND SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OESTEN UDEN. WHEN LATTER WAS MADE AWARE THAT WALLENBERG WAS BEING HELD IN THE SOVIET UNION, HE REPLIED, "BUT DO YOU BELIEVE THAT VISHINSKIY LIES?" WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER SAID HE DID, WHEREUPON THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER BECAME RED, BROKE INTO THE CONVERSATION SAYING, "THAT US UNHEARD OF", AND LEFT MEETING.

4. WALLENBERG'S MOTHER'S EFFORTS AND SUBSEQUENT FRUSTRATIONS ENUMERATED AND LATER, EFFORTS TO NOMINATE HIM FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE. ARTICLE CLOSSES WITH "IN SPITE

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TOR: 011552Z FEB 80

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OF THE CONTINUOUSLY HIGH STACK OF DOCUMENTS IN THE SWEDISH
FOREIGN MINISTRY, WALLENBERG WAS MORE OR LESS FORGOTTEN."

5. POUCHING ARTICLE VIA TM TO EUR [REDACTED]

6. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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SECRET
(When Filled In)

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE				
DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY		
TM 581103	4 Feb 80			
DOC. SUBJECT				
SOURCE INFORMATION				
SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)				
<u>NON-FILMABLE MATERIAL</u> DESCRIPTION: "Aftonbladet" 31 Jan 80 newspaper article. MATERIAL CAN BE FOUND IN 201 FOLDER				
Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.				
SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)		201- 5925		
Wallenberg, Raoul				

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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(7-46)

10/31/

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FRP: . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

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IN 3789730

TOR: 041309Z FEB 80

SECRET 041257Z FEB 80 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. THERE, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN GREAT DEAL OF PUBLICITY ON WALLENBERG IN SWEDISH PRESS AND ON TV. BURDEN OF ALL REPORTING IS THAT FOREIGN OFFICE (UD) WAS BOTH PUSILLANIMOUS AND NAIVE RE SOVIETS DURING WHOLE HISTORY OF AFFAIR. TV INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER UD OFFICERS AND FORMER PM ERLANDER HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THESE POINTS.

2. EVEN "AFTONBLADET" (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC) HAS FRONT PAGE HEADLINE AND TWO INSIDE PAGES ON CASE IN 31 JANUARY ISSUE. POUCHING THIS ARTICLE TO C/EUR [REDACTED] UNDER [REDACTED] THE UD HAS JUST RELEASED 1900 PAGES OF DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG CASE COVERING PERIOD 1944-1949. THESE DOCUMENTS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT FOREIGN POLICY INSTITUTE ON 11 FEBRUARY, WHICH STATION OFFICER WILL ATTEND.

3. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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FNP:

STAFF

CONF: [REDACTED]

INFO: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001
TOT: 050318Z FEB 80

DIRECTOR 607015

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STAFF 050317Z DIRECTOR 607015

TO: [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. RELAYING [REDACTED] D. [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] FOR POSSIBLE USE
BY [REDACTED] AS PER TO GET WALLEMBERG FEATURE TELEVISED.

2. [REDACTED] ALSO BEING ASKED AIR MAIL ORIGINAL 1 FEB "BERLINGSKE
TIDENDE" CLIP TO BONN TOAMPAIGH ADDRESS.

3. FILE: [REDACTED]

ORIG: [REDACTED]
REL: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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FRP:

STAFF

CONF: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001

TOT: 060248Z FEB 80

DIRECTOR 607975

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STAFF 060248Z DIRECTOR 607975

TO: [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

1. FURTHER TO HQS RELAY OF [REDACTED] AND HOPE THAT "BERLINSKI TIDENDE" ARTICLE MIGHT HELP [REDACTED] TO OBTAIN APPROVAL TO TELEVIZE FINISHED "ZDF MAGAZIN" FEATURE ON WALLENBERG CASE. [REDACTED] COMMENTS ON [REDACTED] AS FOLLOWS IN PAR 2 AND 3 BELOW.

2. "THERE, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN GREAT DEAL OF PUBLICITY ON WALLENBERG IN SWEDISH PRESS AND ON TV. BURDEN OF ALL REPORTING IS THAT FOREIGN OFFICE (UD) WAS BOTH PUSILLANIMOUS AND NAIVE RE SOVIETS DURING WHOLE HISTORY OF AFFAIR. TV INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER UD OFFICERS AND FORMER PM ERLANDER HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THESE POINTS.

3. "EVEN "AFTONBLADET" (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC) HAS FRONT PAGE HEADLINE AND TWO INSIDE PAGES ON CASE IN 31 JANUARY ISSUE. POUCHING THIS ARTICLE TO C/EUR/MODRIC UNDER TM NO. 581103. THE UD HAS JUST RELEASED 1900 PAGES OF DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG CASE COVERING PERIOD 1944-1949. THESE DOCUMENTS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT FOREIGN POLICY INSTITUTE ON 11 FEBRUARY, WHICH STATION OFFICER WILL ATTEND."

4. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

7 February 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: EUR [REDACTED]
FROM: EUR [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

Information contained in our files indicates that in 1944 an American named Cecil Augustus Stoner was a card carrying member of the American Communist Party. In 1951 he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for grand larceny. He was paroled in April 1952 but the parole was revoked in December of that year. In June 1953 he was reported to be on Diomed Island in Alaska and was last seen on 13 June 1953 rounding Big Diomed Island, USSR. Subsequently, information was received that Mr. Stoner died in 1965 in Taurage, Lithuania.

~~SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

21 February 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: EUR [REDACTED]
FROM: EUR [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

REFS: A. Department of State Memo dated 8 February 1980
Subject: Raoul Wallenberg Case
B. CIA Memo dated 7 February 1980
Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg
C. Department of State Memo undated
Subject: Swedish Embassy Request in Wallenberg Case

1. Concerning your Reference A request for information on U.S. citizen FNU Duges, this Agency has no information on any individual with that name.

2. Concerning Reference C, our Reference B provided to you this Agency's trace results on Cecil August Stowner.

9309
[REDACTED]

Cecil Augustus S T O N E R (correct name), [REDACTED]
DPOB: 8 August 1905, Highlandsville, Mo., USA, was a card-
carrying member of the American Communist Party. His member-
ship card was issued in 1944. He himself denied having any-
thing to do with the Communist Party.

He was a welder, fireman, longshoreman, and laborer and
lived in the State of Washington during the 40's and 50's.

In 1951 he was sentenced to maximum term of 15 years for
grand larceny. He was paroled on 7 April 1952, but the parole
was revoked and a warrant issued for his arrest on 22 December
1952.

In June 1953 he joined a group of Eskimos bound for Dio-
mede Island in the Bering Strait from Nome, Alaska. He departed
Little Diomed Island alone in a rubber raft on 13 June 1953
and was last seen rounding the north point of Big Diomed
Island, USSR.

On 19 June 1962 William J. Jurgelas, South Windsor, Conn.,
advised he had received correspondence from Juozas Stragauskas
of Taurage, Lithuania. This correspondence indicated that one
Cecil STONER, claiming he was born at Ozark, Missouri, on 8
August 1912, had been a member of an American fishing vessel
off the coast of Alaska in 1953 and in some unexplained manner
eventually arrived in Lithuania. STONER now wished to return
to the United States, but was unable to obtain permission
without evidence of U.S. citizenship.

On 17 May 1966 William J. Jurgelas advised he has recently
received a letter from Stragauskas informing him that Cecil
STONER died in 1965 in Taurage, Lithuania.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: CA - Mr. Horan
FROM: INR/DDC - Emerson M. Brown *EB*
SUBJECT: Swedish Embassy Request in Wallenberg Case

Attached is a memorandum from EUR/NE, relaying a further request from the Swedish Embassy for help in identifying a person involved in this case. As you see, he has been identified under the name of Dudges, probably a phonetic spelling. Another American possible involved, identified as Cecil August Stowner, was the subject of a memorandum we received earlier this year.

Any help you might be able to give in tracing a Cecil August Stowner, and Dudges, would be greatly appreciated.

I am also requesting assistance from CIA and the FBI in this search.

Attachment:

EUR/NE memorandum dated Feb. 8

cc: CIA - 
FBI - Mr. Theriault
EUR/NE - Mr. Thompson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8 Feb 80
201-5925

ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001
TOR: 091308Z FEB 80

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FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 9029
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1510
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

E/NOR/S -
Row 2

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 0555

EO 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SA
SUBJECT: POST-WAR WALLENBERG DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

File

1. SUMMARY: SECRET DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE, ATING FROM THE PERIOD 1945-49, WERE RELEASED BY THE GOS ON JANUARY 31. THE IMMEDIATE REACTION OF THE MEDIA TO THE NOW PUBLIC INFORMATION HAS BEEN STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY MATTERS WERE HANDLED IN THE FIRST YEARS AFTER WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. END SUMMARY.

2. ALL BUT A FEW DOCUMENTS FROM THE YEARS 1945-49 HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED -- 1900 PAGES IN ALL. WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION, THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RELEASED UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY. ONE COMPLETE SET HAS BEEN POUCHED TO EUR/NE.

3. THE FIRST REACTION OF THE SWEDISH MEDIA HAS BEEN UNANIMOUS STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS HANDLED BY THE GOS. AMBASSADOR STAFFAN SODERBLOM (WHO SERVED IN MOSCOW 1944-46) AND FM OSTEN UNDEN ARE SINGLED OUT. THE MEDIA DISCERN FOUR INSTANCES WHEN RAOUL

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TOR: 091308Z FEB 80

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WALLENBERG WAS LET DOWN BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES:

(A) ON APRIL 12, 1945, SODERBLOM DECLINED A US OFFER TO ASSIST SWEDEN IN A JOINT DEMARCHE TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE;

(B) SODERBLOM MET IN PERSON WITH STALIN ON JUNE 14, 1946. WHEN WALLENBERG WAS MENTIONED, SODERBLOM SAID THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN KILLED IN HUNGARY OR HAD DIED IN AN ACCIDENT;

(C) SWEDEN'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN 1947, ULF BARCK-HOLST, REPORTED TO THE MFA THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD HINTED TO HIM THAT THEY WERE WILLING TO EXCHANGE WALLENBERG FOR SOVIET SPIES IN SWEDISH PRISONS. THE FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME, OSTEN UNDER, SAID "NO;"

(D) AMBASSADOR ROLF SOHLMAN DECLINED YET ANOTHER OFFER FROM THE U.S. TO MAKE A JOINT DEMARCHE IN 1949.

4. COMMENT: IN THE INTEREST OF PROVIDING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, IT IS USEFUL TO RECALL THAT SWEDEN IN THOSE DAYS BOTH FELT THREATENED BY THE USSR AND HARBORED A SINCERE HOPE THAT IT EVENTUALLY WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH OPEN AND FRUITFUL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.
KENNEDY-MINUTT

END OF MESSAGE

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ACTIONS: NONE

INFO:

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TO RUOKFMC/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE 7142
INFO RUEHMC/AMEMBASSY MSCON 3908
BT

C C N F I D E N T I A L STATE 055157

E.O. 12065: GDS 2/29/86 (BARRY, ROBERT L.) EUR

TAGS: SHUM, UP, US, SW

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

FILE

REF: 79 STATE 332575

1. C - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. IN CALL ON CAS BARRY FEBRUARY 29 SOVIET MINISTER
COUNSELOR VASEV HANDED FOLLOWING NON PAPER ON WALLENBERG
CASE. VASEV SAID THAT PAPER WAS THE SAME AS THAT GIVEN TO
THE SWEDES IN DECEMBER. BARRY ASKED IF SOVIETS HAD ANY
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CASE; VASEV SAID NO.

3. FOLLOWING IS INFORMAL TRANSLATION OF NON PAPER; QUOTE
AT THE REQUEST OF THE SWEDISH SIDE, MATERIAL AND INFORMAT-
ION RELATING TO THE CASE OF R. WALLENBERG HAS BEEN
EXAMINED MORE THAN ONCE. THE FACTUAL SIDE WAS CONVEYED
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN IN 1957.

ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET UNION IS CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NOT
AND CANNOT BE ANYTHING NEW IN THE QUESTION OF THE FATE OF
R. WALLENBERG, WHO DIED IN JULY 1947, IT TREATED THE
APPROACH OF THE SWEDISH SIDE WITH DUE ATTENTION.

ALL ASSERTIONS TO THE EFFECT THAT R. WALLENBERG REMAINED
IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER 1947 DO NOT CORRESPOND WITH
REALITY. THIS CONCLUSION APPLIES IN FULL MEASURE ALSO TO
THE "STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES" WHICH ARE MENTIONED IN THE
APPROACH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN OF JANUARY 3, 1980
AND ALSO IN THE LETTER OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF SWEDEN OF
AUGUST 22, 1980 (SIC).

CONSIDERING THEREFORE THAT THE QUESTION OF R. WALLENBERG
HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CANNOT BUT
EXPRESS REGRET THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN, INSTEAD OF
REJECTING FANTASIES AND SPECULATIONS, FINDS IT NECESSARY
TO CAST DOUBT ON THE SINCERITY OF THE SOVIET UNION IN
THIS CASE. IN THE SOVIET UNION WE ARE PROFOUNDLY CON-
VINCED THAT MUTUAL TRUST OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES
OF BOTH COUNTRIES IS A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET/SWEDISH GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS IN
WHICH BOTH OF OUR COUNTRIES ARE INTERESTED TO AN EQUAL
DEGREE. END QUOTE.

4. EMBASSY STOCKHOLM SHOULD INFORM MFA OF FOLLOING,
POINTING OUT THAT WE DO NOT BELIEVE SOVIETS ARE LIKELY
TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, 9 March 1980

WALLENBERG HEARING IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY

Among the many foreign witnesses summoned to the coming Wallenberg Hearing in Stockholm on 2 and 3 May there is a Dane, the ex-Communist and author Mogens Carlsson, who during four years' stay in Soviet prisons and prison camps heard testimony about the vanished Swedish diplomat. During the war Mogens Carlsson fought in a Communist resistance group. He applied for a visa to the Soviet Union several times through the years after 1945, but was turned down. In youthful zeal he travelled to Finland in September 1950 and sneaked illegally across the Finnish-Russian border. He wanted to see with his own eyes how conditions were in the "promised socialist society" that he had heard so much about during his youth. Carlsson, who knew his Karl Marx, Lenin, and Hegel by heart, tried in vain to persuade the Soviet authorities that he was a Communist and not a spy. But nobody wanted to listen to him. The sentence was 28 years' prison for illegal border crossing - and espionage. Carlsson served four years before he was released by Malenkov's amnesty after Stalin's death on 5 May 1953. Sick and broken down by scurvy and undernourishment after several years in the northernmost Siberian prison camps, Mogens Carlsson came to West Berlin on the afternoon of 3 November 1953, alive, but totally bereft of his youthful illusions about Communism and the Soviet society. Here Mogens Carlsson tells Berlingske Tidende about his stay in Soviet prisons and meeting prisoners in Moscow's Butyrka Prison who had been in contact with the vanished Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

ON THE TRACKS OF WALLENBERG

When the Soviet troops swarmed in over Hungary in the winter of 1945, thousands of people disappeared. Soviet NKVD cadres which followed on the heels of the Red Army's vanguard had prepared lists of suspect persons. The most notorious corps under NKVD was SMERSH (the initials mean "Death to the Spies"), who was the most active. The chief of SMERSH was General V. S. Abakumov, who was later executed together with the chief of NKVD, Lavrentiy Beria, in 1953.

In order to be able to work in Budapest, the Swedish emissary, Raoul Wallenberg, and his chauffeur, Wilmo Langfelder, had contacted the Soviet Supreme Command. On his last day in Budapest, 17 January 1945, Wallenberg told friends and acquaintances that he was going to Debrechen outside Budapest and meet Marshal Malinowski in his headquarters.

Wallenberg and Langfelder never reached Debrechen. Wallenberg later told co-prisoners in Butyrka Prison that the Red Army's soldiers had been understanding, but that they did not have the authority to issue documents to him so he could continue his humanitarian relief work. Only the NKVD could do that. At that time the NKVD arrested everybody who came close to the orders, "If only you have the man, you can probably find a law according to which he can be sentenced."

Both Wallenberg and Langfelder were arrested, and after having been confined to a basement in a local headquarters, they were sent by train through Romania and ended up in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow in the latter part of January. Here Wallenberg's and Langfelder's ways parted.

The NKVD's Norms

When you are going to evaluate the Russians' behavior, you must know a little about the Communist way of thinking and terminology. They do not acknowledge Western humanistic and ethical norms, but view matters in a purely materialistic way. In other words, the NKVD assumes that Wallenberg's activities have been inspired by political or economic motives. The fact that Wallenberg also was a Red Cross emissary did not improve matters any, and the additional fact that he at the same time had good connections with both the police and politicians in Hungary was in the eyes of the NKVD nothing less than incriminating.

Through a freak of chance I myself was whirled into an inferno of events which almost cost me my life several times. Like all the former generals, officers, and diplomats whom the NKVD had arrested in Eastern Europe, I too was brought to Moscow. Here we ended up in either the notorious NKVD (later renamed KGB) headquarters or were brought to a camp in Krasnogorsk outside Moscow. The NKVD's first sorting started here. Foreign prisoners, and among them of course Raoul Wallenberg too, were informed that they would be treated according to international rules and law. But that was a promise that the NKVD had never intended to fulfill. It was a bitter awakening when we finally understood that.

Wallenberg in Moscow

We know from the German Attache Gustaf Richter that Wallenberg arrived in Moscow on 31 January 1945 and was locked up in Lubyanka Prison. It was in cell No. 123 that he met Gustaf Richter. The prisoners lived totally isolated from the rest of the world in so-called "political isolators."

The two first prisoners I met in cell No. 304 in Butyraska Prison, Zoltan Rivo and Wilhelm Bergemann, were in their seventh year of imprisonment. This was in 1950. They had no idea that World War II had ended nor that Eastern Europe now consisted of communist countries. They did not even know that Mao Tse Tung had seized power in China on 1 October 1949. The meeting with the two men in the "isolator" was shocking, to put it mildly. I felt as if I were buried alive. Both looked like mummies, grayish-white skin and undernourished. Zoltan Rivo was a language professor and came from Budapest. Wilhelm Bergemann said that he had been a German passport inspector in Bukarest. Rivo was in his thirties, Bergemann 65. They had been arrested by the NKVD in 1944. Rivo told me that both he and Bergemann had been in Lefortovo Prison in Moscow until 1 April 1949.

Communication Through Wall Tapping

It is known from official Swedish documents and white books about Wallenberg that he left Lyubyanka Prison in mid-May 1945 and then was transferred to Lefortovo Prison, where Bergemann communicated with him through wall tapping. They did not learn much though. The tapping system was complicated and time-consuming and exceedingly dangerous. If you were caught, the whole cell was punished by being placed in deep, ice-cold basement cells under the prison dressed only in underwear for periods lasting from five to twenty-five days. The bread rations were reduced to 300 grams daily, and the prisoner got half a liter of warm soup every third day only. I myself have been placed in these underground iceboxes twice and know that incarceration here of starving and weak prisoners was tantamount to a death sentence.

According to Rivo, conditions in Lefortovo Prison were terrible during the years right after the war. The daily rations consisted of approximately 450 grams pasty bread, nine grams of sugar, and half a liter of soup that filled the cell with a nauseating stench. The foreigners died like flies, even so fast that the NKVD did not always get around to interrogating them. Some of them were transferred to Butyrski Prison where there was a so-called hospital section. The everlasting nightly interrogations tapped the prisoners' strength. In addition there was the poor food and lack of sleep which broke down the prisoner's mental health and made him sluggish and indifferent to his surroundings. And it was exactly this condition of the prisoner that the interrogators aimed at.

False Death Announcement

Raoul Wallenberg, who belonged to a well-to-do Swedish family, is the person who was caused the NKVD and the Soviet government most trouble. During the years after his disappearance one note followed the other one between Stockholm and Moscow. At first the Russians denied any knowledge of Wallenberg, but were later forced by the many statements of evidence to admit that he was in the Soviet Union. It was said that he was "under protection and was well." On 6 February 1957 the Swedes received a memorandum from Gromyko with an announcement that they had found a handwritten document in the file section for hospitalized prisoners in Lubyanka Prison that showed that Wallenberg had died from a heart attack on 17 July 1947. Only few believed Gromyko's announcement since there was testimony from released prisoners that Wallenberg had been seen alive after that time. The notorious General V. S. Abakumov was officially blamed for all the incorrect information to Sweden. There was a new flood of testimony when amnestied prisoners returned from the Soviet Union during the years of 1953-1955 after Stalin's death.

Got Preferential Treatment

Zoltan Rivo mentioned to me that Wallenberg was accused by the NKVD of espionage in Hungary, which may very well have been connected with his work to rescue the Jews in Budapest. The NKVD was very anti-Semitic in 1944, which in a way is ironic when you consider that the Soviet State Security Service (GPU, MVD, NKVD, and KGB) has had no less than six chiefs of Jewish descent during the years.

Zoltan Rivo had shared a cell with Wallenberg around New Year 1951. The Swede had been getting preferential treatment then, meaning that he received cigarettes, got better food, and had the right to rest a couple of hours every day. Wallenberg said that he had been subjected to tough interrogations, but otherwise he seemed to be fairly well. Rivo did not mention Wallenberg's name, but called him a Swedish diplomat. One day the Swede was brought from the cell to a bathroom where he was shaved with a knife and dressed in a new suit. Such a thing was definitely not common in Butyrki. The next day he was sent away.

In 1950 I myself knew nothing about the Wallenberg case which I didn't hear about until I got out of "Gulag." After my return home, I realized that "the Swedish diplomat" could only be Wallenberg, and I was interviewed by the Swedish press. My co-prisoner,

Wilhelm Bergemann, with whom I parted on 15 April 1951 when I was led to a prison camp, also gave me information. I know nothing about Zoltan Rivo's fate. We were separated from each other on 25 April 1951. He was in a miserable condition then, and I fear that he did not manage to survive the amnesty on 27 March 1953.

In Vladimir Prison

Wallenberg's tracks lead from Moscow to the prison in Vladimir, 350 kilometers east of Moscow. Foreign prisoners who have returned relate that Wallenberg had been hospitalized in the prison's sick ward. A German named Mulle came to the prison in the spring of 1956, and here he met a Georgian named Gogeridze. This man told Mulle that Wallenberg was in a special sick ward. He did not know whether he was sick or just isolated. An Austrian confirmed Gogeridze's report later. Around January-February 1955 the Austrian was placed in a sick ward, and after an operation he met Wallenberg who said that he had been strictly isolated in Vladimir Prison for years. It is known from white books and testimony that the same has happened to a number of the prisoners who have shared cells with Wallenberg and his chauffeur Wilmo Langfelder during the years. When the political officer in Vladimir discovered that the Austrian had shared a cell with Wallenberg, he got furious. The Austrian was immediately moved to another cell and threatened to keep silent about his co-prisoner. Wallenberg had, however, managed to relate his sad fate during the brief time they were together, and this seems to be the last concrete testimony that is known.

Summoned to Khrushchev

Later evidence is based on much vaguer information and is mixed with false testimony by people who have been revealed later to be KGB agents. I am afraid that Wallenberg's long odyssey through prisons, "isolators," and prison camps finally has ended with confinement to a mental institution. On 27 January 1961 the Swedish Professor Nanna Svartz had a conversation with a Russian colleague in Moscow. The Russian scientist admitted then that he knew Wallenberg, who was alive but in a very poor condition in a mental hospital. However, this statement was later denied, but under circumstances that shake the denial more than the information about Wallenberg. The Russian professor was summoned to Khrushchev who had been informed of his statement to Nanna Svartz by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After his conversation with Khrushchev, the Russian professor retracted his words and said that he knew nothing about Wallenberg.

Witnesses have been summoned from both Europe and other places to the international hearing about Raoul Wallenberg, which will start in "Folkets Hus" (the People's House) in Stockholm on 2 May this year. As long as there is just a spark of hope that Raoul Wallenberg is alive, people in the West must support the efforts to rescue the person who valued humanitarianism more than anything else - even his own life.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, 1 February 1980

THE SWEDES SACRIFICED WALLENBERG FILE

Seven Volumes of Classified Documents That Were Released Yesterday Reveal Swedish Passiveness in the Raoul Wallenberg Case

By Jens Thomsen

The date was 14 June 1946. The place: The reception room for foreign diplomats in the Kremlin.

"When we entered, Stalin rose at the end of the large conference table. Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Losovski sat next to him. Stalin, dressed in marshal uniform with the star of the Victory Order on his chest, stepped toward me, stretched his hand out, and said in his low, but distinct, voice, "Stalin..."

That is how the Swedish Government's emissary to Moscow, Staffan Soderberg, described his meeting with Joseph Stalin in a secret report to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was the first time that the Russian dictator heard about the vanished Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg - officially from Sweden.

Negligence bordering on cold indifference characterized the attitude toward the Wallenberg case of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The suspicion that Raoul Wallenberg's Swedish relatives have entertained for years that Raoul Wallenberg was sacrificed in favor of a good Swedish-Soviet relationship has been confirmed in the seven volumes of documents with a total of 1,900 pages that were released by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Victim of Robbers...

After some pleasant phrases about his happiness over being in Moscow and greetings from the Swedish King and Prime Minister Albin Hansson, Staffan Soderblom gave his reason for being there - but not until Stalin asked him - and mentioned Raoul Wallenberg.

Stalin repeated the name, "Was Wallenberg his name?"

Soderblom, "Yes, Wallenberg."

Stalin wrote the name on a pad.

Soderblom said that Raoul Wallenberg disappeared in Budapest shortly after the Red Army's conquest of the city and was last seen in a car with Russian military personnel on his way to Debreczen, Hungary's temporary capital.

Stalin interjected, "You do know, don't you, that we ordered that the Swedes must be protected?"

Soderblom, "Yes, and I personally am convinced that Wallenberg has been a victim of an accident or robbers..."

The Soviets Wanted to Negotiate

At that time, while Staffan Soderblom was exchanging compliments with Joseph Stalin, Raoul Wallenberg was in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow where his Russian NKVD interrogators could say fairly truthfully that the Swedish authorities did not consider his disappearance important and did nothing to save him.

It appears from the released documents, which originally were classified secret until 1995, that the Russians were ready to negotiate about Raoul Wallenberg's release in 1946 and 1947 already. This opinion was held by Sweden's Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Ulf Barck-Holst, among others, but does not seem to have been shared by Stockholm. Barck-Holst, who died in 1962, wrote in numerous dispatches that not one clue in the Wallenberg case should remain unexplored. But yet both the Swedish Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refrained from taking any actual steps to save Wallenberg during the first critical post-war years.

There is nothing in the documents, which comprise only 10-15% of the total material about Wallenberg, that explains Raoul Wallenberg's fate in Soviet imprisonment. The documents show that in 1945 and 1946 they mainly discussed in Stockholm how to word the letter about Wallenberg to the Russians. There is not one word in the documents of what was learned later, namely that Raoul Wallenberg was interrogated in Lyubyanka and Butyrskaya prisons in Moscow during these years and even was tormented with information to the effect that Sweden was not interested in his case. Information to the effect that the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Madame Kollontay, had said in 1945 already that Wallenberg was "under Russian protection" is also missing. She mentioned this in a conversation with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Gunther and added that Wallenberg was fine. Madame Kollontay had apparently said the same to Wallenberg's mother a couple of months earlier.

It does not appear from the released documents whether the Swedes have used Madame Kollontay's information in their letters to Moscow at any time.

Only one man in the Swedish Foreign Service, Charge d'Affaires Ulf Barck-Holst, seems to have made energetic efforts on behalf of his compatriot with the Soviet authorities. In December 1946 Barck-Holst asked a Soviet government official whether an exchange of Wallenberg could be possible. Barck-Holst suggested in his report to Stockholm about this conversation that the Government should attempt to get an official Russian answer to such a suggestion. But this was not done either.

It was not until 1957 that the Soviet authorities finally admitted that Raoul Wallenberg had been arrested. But it was added that he had died from a heart attack in the prison on 17 July 1947.

As an additional illustration of the Swedish authorities' naiveness and indifference in the Wallenberg case, the Swedish Wallenberg Foundation refers to a meeting with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Osten Unden. When the assumption that Wallenberg was a prisoner in the Soviet Union was mentioned to Unden, the Minister answered, "But then do you think that Vishinsky is lying?"

"Yes, we think so," Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel, answered, after which Unden red-faced and visibly agitated exclaimed, "That is unheard of, that is unheard of," and left the meeting.

Wallenberg's Mother Bitter

Three of the released documents give the background of Wallenberg's work in Budapest, the persecution of the Jews and the Swedish rescue actions, but without any full explanation of Wallenberg's diplomatic status. There are some indications that the Russian suspicion of Wallenberg was based on a theory that Wallenberg had spied for the Americans.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 8, 1980

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

To: INR/DDC - Mr. Brown

From: EUR/NE - Richard S. Thompson ^{2/15}

Subject: Raoul Wallenberg Case

DDC - Wolfe

SCA - Norman

FBI - They,ault

The Swedish Embassy has approached us again with one of their periodic requests for assistance in connection with the disappearance of Swedish national Raoul Wallenberg.

In recent months the Swedish Government has been systematically tracking down and interviewing individuals who were held in a Soviet prison camp for foreigners--Camp No. 385 at Mordvinia. The population of this camp included Spaniards, Greeks, Iranians, Chinese, Koreans, Germans, Hungarians, etc. A Greek informant named Papadopoulos, who is now in Athens, was in this camp from 1962 to 1972 and sometime during this period met an American named Duges (this spelling is probably phonetic). (Papadopoulos also knew the American named Cecil August Stowner who was the subject of a recent Swedish inquiry--see my memo to you of December 31, 1979.)

The Swedish Embassy would like to know if we have any information about such an American named Duges which would assist in locating him so that the Swedes could question him as to any knowledge he may have of Raoul Wallenberg.

Any information your sources could provide which could be passed to the Swedish Government would be much appreciated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-3 2/8/2000 Goodby, James E., EUR

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02/25/

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FRP:

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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INFO RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 277
RUEHMQ/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1452
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file

EO 12065: RDS 1 11/6/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM UR SW US
SUBJ: SOVIET DISPLEASURE OVER GOS ACTIVITY IN WALLENBERG
CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 3484

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING LUNCHEON ON NOVEMBER 1 WITH EUR/NE DIRECTOR
FUNSETH, AMBASSADOR AND DCM, MFA PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY
LEIF LEIFLAND REVEALED THAT WALLENBERG CASE HAD BEEN
RAISED BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ZEMSKOV DURING
LATTERS VISIT TO STOCKHOLM IN OCTOBER. ZEMSKOV
HAD RAISED THE CASE WITH LEIFLAND AT THE MARGIN OF THEIR
OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS. ZEMSKOV SAID SWEDISH PRIME
MINISTER ULLSTEN'S LETTER TO KOSYGIN (REFTEL) AND
OTHER "REPEATED THRUSTS" FROM SWEDES WERE TOTALLY
UNACCEPTABLE TO SOVIETS. A LETTER FROM MRS KAPLAN
TO HER DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL (REFTEL) WAS A FORGERY.
ZEMSKOV SAID SOVIETS HAD NOT YET REPLIED TO STATE
DEPARTMENT DEMARCHE OF LAST JULY BUT WOULD SOON.

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FURTHER, A SPECIMEN OF MRS KAPLAN'S HANDWRITING MAY BE PROVIDED AT THAT TIME SO THAT US EXPERTS CAN SATISFY THEMSELVES THAT LETTER TO KAPLAN'S DAUGHTER IS FORGERY. ZEMSKOV ASKED WITH SOME FORCE THAT GOS STOP USING GOSSIP TO FURTHER IRRITATE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

3. IN RESPONSE, LEIFLAND SAID HE WAS NOT SURPRISED BY ZEMSKOV'S VIEWS. HE POINTED OUT THAT SOVIETS SHOULD TRY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GOS ACTIVITY AND PRIVATE EFFORTS OF WALLENGERB FAMILY IN SWEDEN AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE GOS COULD NOT AND WOULD NOT WISH TO INTERFERE WITH THESE EFFORTS OF THE FAMILY. LEIFLAND SAID HE ASSURED ZEMSKOV THAT THE GOS MADE NO REPRESENTATION IN THIS CASE TO THE SOVIETS WITHOUT ASSURING ITSELF FIRST THAT ITS REPRESENTATIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE. IN RESPONSE TO ZEMSKOV'S PLEA TO DESIST, LEIFLAND REMINDED HIM THAT SOVIETS FOR A DECADE UP TO 1957 HAD SYSTEMATICALLY MISLED GOS. SWEDEN DOES NOT EXCLUDE POSSIBILITY THAT A MISTAKE, MISUNDERSTANDING OR CONFUSION OF NAMES STILL EXISTS ON THE SOVIET SIDE.

4. ZEMSKOV INTERJECTED THAT IT WAS NOT SO REMARKABLE THAT THE SOVIETS HAD TAKEN WALLENGERB IN BUDAPEST. HE SAID THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THAT "RAOUL WALLENGERB WAS AN AMERICAN SPY." AT THIS POINT, LEIFLAND SAID, CONVERSATION WITH ZEMSKOV TURNED TO OTHER MATTERS.

5. MFA SOURCE HAS PROVIDED TRANSCRIPT TO ZEMSKOV-LEIFLAND DISCUSSION ON WALLENGERB WHICH EMBASSY HAS POUCHED, IN TRANSLATION, TO EUR/NE.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(47E)

På sporet af Wallenberg

Wallenberg-høring i Stockholm i maj

Blandt de mange udenlandske vidner indkaldt til den kommende Wallenberg høring i Stockholm 2.-3. maj er der én dansker: ekskommunisten og forfatteren Mogens Carlsson, som under fire års ophold i sovjetiske fængsler og fangelejre har vidneudsagn om den forsvundne svenske diplomat. Mogens Carlsson kæmpede under krigen i en kommunistisk modstandsgruppe. I årene efter 1945 søgte han flere gange visum til Sovjet, men fik afslag. I ungdommelig iver rejste han i september 1950 til Finland, og sneg sig illegalt over den finsk-russiske grænse. Han ville ved selvsyn sætte sig ind i forholdene i det »forjættede socialistsamfund« han havde hørt så meget om i ungdomsårene. Carlsson der kunne Karl Marx, Lenin og Hegel på fingrene, forsøgte forgæves at overbevise de sovjetiske myndigheder om, at han var kommunist og ikke spion. Men ingen ville høre på ham. Dommen kom til at lyde på 28 års fængsel for ulovlig grænseoverskridelse — og spionage. Carlsson kom til at afsones fire år før han blev løsladt ved Malenkovs amnesti efter Stalins død 5. maj 1953. Syg og nedbrudt af skørbug og underernæring efter flere års ophold i de nordligste sibiriske fangelejre, kom Mogens Carlsson sent om eftermiddagen 3. novem-

ber 1953 til Vestberlin. I live, men totalt berøvet sine ungdommelige illusioner om kommunismen og det sovjetiske samfund. Her fortæller Mogens Carlsson til Berlingske Søndag om sit ophold i sovjetiske fængsler og mødet i Moskvas Butyrki-fængsel med fanger, der har været i kontakt med den forsvundne svenske diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

Da de sovjetiske hære i vinteren 1945 stormede ind over Ungarn forsvandt tusinder af mennesker. Sovjetiske NKVD-kadrer, der fulgte i hælene på den røde armés avantgarde, havde udarbejdet lister over mistænkte personer. Det mest berømte korps under NKVD var SMERSJ (Initialerne står for: Død over spionerne), som var de mest aktive. SMERSJ's leder var general V.S. Abakumov, der senere blev henrettet sammen med NKVD's øverste chef, Lavrentij Berija, i 1953.

For at kunne arbejde i Budapest havde den svenske udsending Raoul Wallenberg og dennes chauffør Wilmo Langfelder søgt kontakt med den sovjetiske overkommando. Den sidste dag i Budapest, 17. januar 1945, fortalte Wallenberg venner og bekendte, at han ville rejse til Debrechen udenfor Budapest, og her møde marskal Malinovski i dennes hovedkvarter.

Wallenberg og Langfelder nåede aldrig til Debrechen. Til medfanger i Butyrki-fængslet berettede Wallenberg senere, at den røde hærs soldater og officerer havde været forstående, men at de ikke havde myndighed til at udstede papirer til ham, så han kunne fortsætte sit humanitære hjælpearbejde. Det kunne kun NKVD. På dette tidspunkt arresterede NKVD alle, de kom i nærheden af efter parolen: Har man blot manden, finder man nok senere en paragraf han kan dømmes på.

Wallenberg og Langfjelder blev begge anholdt, og kom efter et kælderophold i en lokal kommandantur ned og gennem Rumænien og endte i Lubianka-fængslet i Moskva i slutningen af januar. Her skiltes Wallenbergs og Langfjelders veje.

NKVDs normer

Hvis man skal vurdere russernes fremfærd, må man kende lidt til kommunistisk tankegang og terminologi. Man anerkender ikke vestlige humanistiske og etiske normer, men ser rent materialistisk på tingene. Hos NKVD går man altså ud fra, at Wallenbergs virksomhed er inspireret af politiske eller økonomiske motiver. At Wallenberg også var Røde Kors udsending, gør ikke sagen bedre, og at han samtidig havde gode forbindelser til både politiet og politikerne i Ungarn, var i NKVDs øjne intet mindre end belastende.

Ved en lunefuld skæbne blev jeg selv hvirvlet ind i et inferno af begivenheder, som flere gange var ved at koste mig livet. Som alle de tidligere generaler, officerer og diplomater, som NKVD havde arresteret i Østeuropa, blev også jeg ført til Moskva. Her havnede vi enten i det berøgtede hovedkvarter for NKVD, (der senere omdøbtes til KGB), eller blev ført til en lejr i Krasnogorsk uden for Moskva. Her begyndte NKVDs første filtrering. Udenlandske fanger, og blandt dem naturligvis også Raoul Wallenberg, fik at vide, at de alle ville blive behandlet efter de internationalt gældende regler og love. Men det var et løfte, som NKVD aldrig havde tænkt sig at opfylde. Det var en bitter opvågning, da vi omsider forstod dette.

Wallenberg i Moskva

Fra den tyske attaché Gustaf Richter ved vi, at Wallenberg ankom til Moskva 31. januar 1945 og blev indsat i Lubianka-fængslet. Det var i celle nr. 123, at han traf Gustaf Richter. Fangerne levede totalt isoleret fra omverdenen i såkaldte politiske isolatorer.

De to første fanger jeg traf i celle nr. 304 i Butyrki-fængslet, Zoltan Rivo og Wilhelm Bergemann, opholdt sig i fangenskab på syvende år. Det var i 1950. De anede ikke, at anden verdenskrig var sluttet og heller ikke, at Østeuropa nu bestod af kommunistiske stater. De vidste end ikke, at Mao Tse tung 1. oktober 1949 havde overtaget magten i Kina. Mødet med de to

mænd i isolatoren, var med et mildt udtryk chokerende. Jeg følte mig levende begravet. De lignede begge mumier, gråhvide i huden og underernærede. Zoltan Rivo var professor i sprog og hjemmehørende i Budapest. Wilhelm Bergemann fortalte, at han havde været tysk paskontrollør i Bukarest. Rivo var i 30-års alderen, Bergemann 65. De var blevet anholdt af NKVD i 1944. Rivo fortalte mig, at både han og Bergemann havde opholdt sig i Lefortovo-fængslet i Moskva til 1. april 1949.

I bankekontakt

Fra officielle svenske dokumenter og hvidbøger angående Wallenberg ved man, at han har forladt Lubianka-fængslet i midten af maj 1945, og derefter blev overført til Lefortovo-fængslet, hvor Bergemann ved hjælp af bankesignaler var i kontakt med svenskeren. De erfarede dog ikke meget. Bankesystemet var indviklet og tidkrævende, og ubyre farligt. Blev man opdaget, blev hele cellen belagt med straf, som bestod i anbringelse i dybe, iskolde kælderceller under fængslet kun iført undertøj i perioder fra fem til 25 døgn. Brødrationen blev reduceret til 300 gram dagligt, og kun hvert tredje døgn fik fangen en halv liter varm suppe. Jeg har selv været anbragt i disse underjordiske frysebokse to gange og ved, at et ophold her for udhungrede og svage fanger var ensbetydende med en dødsdom.

Ifølge Rivo var forholdene i Lefortovo-fængslet forfærdelige i årene efter krigen. Rationen udgjorde dagligt ca. 450 gram klamt brød, 9 gram sukker og en halv liter suppe, der fyldte cellen med en kvalmende stank. Udlændingene døde som fluer, endog så hurtigt, at NKVD ikke altid nåede at afhøre dem. En del blev overført til Butyrki-fængslet, hvor der fandtes en såkaldt hospitalsafdeling. De evindelige natlige forhør tog på fangerens kræfter. Dertil kom den dårlige forplejning og mangelen på søvn, der nedbrød fangens psykik og gjorde ham sløv og ligegyldig overfor sine omgivelser. Og det var netop en sådan tilstand hos fangen, som forhørslederne arbejdede henimod.

Falsk dødsmedling

Raoul Wallenberg, der tilhørte en velhavende svensk familie, er den person, der har skaffet NKVD og den sovjetiske regering flest sørgeløse i årene efter hans forsvinden. Han den ene note

afleget den anden mellem Stockholm og Moskva. Til at begynde med nægtede russerne ethvert kendskab til Wallenberg, men blev senere tvunget af de mange vidneudsagn til at indrømme, at han befandt sig i Sovjet. Det hed sig, at han var taget under beskyttelse, og havde det godt. 6. februar 1957 modtog svenskerne et memorandum fra Gromyko med en beretning om, at Zoltan Rivo i Lubianka-fængslets arkivafdeling havde fundet et håndskrevet dokument, der viste, at Wallenberg var død af hjerteslag 17. juli 1947. Kun få fæstnede lid til Gromykos erklæring, da man havde udsagn fra ledende fanger om, at Wallenberg var set i live efter dette tidspunkt. Den berøgtede general V. S. Abakumov fik officielt skylden for de mange urigtige oplysninger til Sverige. En ny strøm af vidneudsagn dukkede op, da amnestierede fanger vendte tilbage fra Sovjet i årene 1953-55 efter Stalins død.

Fik særforplejning

Zoltan Rivo nævnte overfor mig, at Wallenberg af NKVD blev anklaget for spionage i Ungarn, hvilket godt kan have haft forbindelse med hans arbejde for at frelse jøderne i Budapest. NKVD var i 1944 stærkt anti-semitisk, hvilket i grunden var ironisk når man betænker, at den sovjetiske stats sikkerhedsbetjente (GPU, MVD, NKVD og KGB) i årenes løb har haft ikke færre end seks chefer af jødisk herkomst.

Zoltan Rivo havde delt celle med Wallenberg omkring nytåret 1951. Svenskeren havde da fået særforplejning, hvilket indebar, at han modtog cigaretter, fik en lidt bedre kost og ret til at hvile sig nogle timer om dagen. Wallenberg fortalte, at han havde været ude for strenge forhør, men ellers så ud til at have det nogenlunde. Rivo nævnte ikke Wallenberg ved navn, men kaldte ham en svensk diplomat. En dag blev svenskeren hentet ud af cellen og ført til bad, hvorefter han blev barberet med kniv og iført et sæt nyt tøj. Noget sådant var absolut ikke almindeligt i Butyrki. Næste dag blev han transporteret bort.

Jeg kendte i 1950 intet til Wallenberg-sagen, som jeg først hørte om, da jeg selv slap ud af Gulag. Efter min hjemkomst blev jeg klar over, at den svenske diplomat kun kunne være Wallenberg, og blev interviewet i den svenske presse. Min medfange Wilhelm Bergemann, som jeg tog afsked med 15. april 1951 da jeg blev ført til en fangelejr, gav mig også oplysninger.

Om Zoltan Rivos skæbne ved jeg intet. Vi blev skilt fra hinanden 25. april 1951. Han var da i en elendig tilstand, og jeg frygter, at han ikke nåede at overleve amnestien 27. marts 1953.

I Vladimir fængslet

Wallenbergs spor fører fra Moskva til fængslet i Vladimir 350 km øst for Moskva. Udenlandske fanger, der er vendt hjem, fortæller, Wallenberg har været indlagt på fængslets sygeafdeling. En tysker ved navn Mülle kom til fængslet i foråret 1956, og traf her en georgier ved navn Gogebidse. Denne mand kunne fortælle Mülle, at Wallenberg befandt sig i en særskilt sygeafdeling. Om han var syg eller blot isoleret, vidste han ikke. En østriger har senere bekræftet Gogebidses beretning. Ved månedsskiftet januar-februar 1955 blev østrigeren indlagt på sygeafdeling, og mødte efter en operation Wallenberg, der fortalte, at han i årevis havde været strengt isoleret i Vladimir-fængslet. Fra hyldbøger og

vidneudsagn ved man, at det samme er sket med en række af de fanger, der i årenes løb har delt celle med Wallenberg og dennes chauffør Wilmo Langfelder. Da den politiske officer i Vladimir opdagede, at østrigeren havde delt celle med Wallenberg, blev han rasende. Østrigeren blev omgående flyttet til en anden celle, og truet til tavshed om sin medfange. Wallenberg havde dog nået at berette om sin triste skæbne i den korte tid, de var sammen, og det synes at være det sidste konkrete vidnesbyrd, man råder over.

Kaldt til Khrusjtjov

Senere udsagn bygger på et betydeligt løsere grundlag, og er blandet op med falske vidneudsagn af folk, som senere er blevet afslået som KGB-agenter. Jeg er bange for, at Wallenbergs lange odyssé gennem fængsler, isolatorer og fangelejr, til sidst er endt med en indlæggelse på en sindsygeanstalt. 27. januar 1961 havde den svenske professor Nan-

Svartz en samtale med russisk kollega i Moskva. Den russiske videnskabsmand indrømmede da, at han kendte Wallenberg, der var i live, men i en meget dårlig tilstand på et sindsygehospital. Denne erklæring blev dog senere afkræftet, men under omstændigheder, der rokker mere ved dementiet end oplysningen om Wallenberg. Den russiske professor blev kaldt til Khrusjtjov, som havde fået underretning om udtalelsen til Nanna Svartz fra det svenske udenrigsministerium. Efter samtalen med Khrusjtjov tilbagekaldte den russiske professor sine ord, og sagde, at han intet kendte til Wallenberg. Til den internationale høring om Raoul Wallenberg, der indledes i Folkets Hus i Stockholm 2. maj i år, er indkaldt vidner i og udenfor Europa. Sålmange der blot er et gnist af håb om, at Raoul Wallenberg er i live, bør man i det frie Vesten støtte de bestræbelser, der går ud på at redde det menneske, der satte medmenneskelighed over alt andet. Selv sit eget liv.

WASHINGTON STAR
5 April 1980

U.S. Exports To Soviets To Plummet

Associated Press

U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in 1980 will drop from an expected \$4.8 billion to \$1.5 billion because of trade restrictions imposed by President Carter after the Russians invaded Afghanistan, the government has predicted.

The severe decline will occur mainly in the export of grain, phosphoric acid and certain high technology products, particularly computers, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Imports from the Soviet Union, however, should not be affected much by events since Jan. 4, when Carter initiated the restrictions in retaliation for Soviet actions in Afghanistan, department officials said.

In fact, imports could grow slightly, although less than anticipated earlier, to about \$1 billion.

The predictions were made in the April edition of the department's journal, Business America.

Restrictions on agricultural sales to the Soviets will hold exports in

this area to about \$1.1 billion in 1980, compared with anticipated sales of about \$3.9 billion, department officials said.

U.S. exports of high technology probably will be reduced by about \$150 million to \$50 million.

An embargo of phosphate exports, meanwhile, should cut sales to about \$50 million this year - far below an expected \$400 million total.

In addition, the halt in Olympics-related exports and other transactions associated with the Summer Games will cut off an additional \$40 million in trade - including money that would have come from broadcast rights.

U.S. imports from the Soviet Union this year are expected to consist mainly of non-monetary gold, officials said. Last year, this comprised \$549 million of a total \$873 million in Soviet imports.

Imports of ammonia will probably reach \$100 million this year, compared with \$56 million in 1979, department officials said. Soviet deliveries are expected to rise under a trade agreement in which the United States exports phosphates.

Since the invasion, Carter has set in motion a grain embargo, a detailed review of export licensing policy toward the Soviet Union, a temporary halt in phosphate exports and a stoppage of Olympic-related goods.

Romania a key to East-West talks despite rumblings from Moscow

From Hella Pick
in Bucharest

AS A FUEL economy measure, President Ceausescu has ordered that nothing larger than the Romanian-built Dacia car be used to transport public officials, or even visiting dignitaries. But he has obviously not ordered a similar economy drive in the use of security staff.

So while Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, last week had to squeeze into the smaller, black, four-seater for intimate discussions with the Romanian Foreign Minister, Mr Stefan Andrei, as they drove from Bucharest to the mountain resort of Brasov, they were part of a long cavalcade of black cars containing not only their own Foreign Office officials, but a small army of the men with the inevitable slouched hats, dark suits, and bulging tweed coats.

Speeding through the villages and towns shrouded in fog, there was still no way of hiding the poorly stocked shops, the drably dressed people, the utilitarian, often dilapidated, housing.

The mountain scenery is uncommonly handsome. But the ski resorts lack the liveliness of Switzerland, Austria, or France. It was only when Lord and Lady Carrington were taken to an old cellar restaurant in Brasov, where they were made to wear red bibs for dinner and were given a display of folk dance and singing that there was at last a genuine sense of relaxation.

The contradictions of Romania never cease to astonish. Romanians see themselves as a Latin people with a Dacian past stretching back to when they were a province of the Roman Empire. It is no coincidence that their cars are named Dacia.

They have played an important part in the turbulent history of the Balkans and are anxious now to live at peace with Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

President Ceausescu runs Romania on orthodox Marxist-Leninist lines of which the Kremlin cannot but approve.

Yet Romanians seek to justify the strict discipline, the central planning, the shortage of consumer goods, the tight control on the media and intellectuals by arguing that this is the only way to achieve the great leap forward to a degree of economic progress and independence capable of sustaining Romania's independent foreign policy.

There is little sign, though, of popular enthusiasm for the work necessary to catch up with President Ceausescu's adventurous foreign policy. The Romanian standard of living has not shown any marked improvement for years. The grip of the Communist Party and its security services make it impossible to tell whether there is any restiveness; even grumbling. But outside observers believe that President Ceausescu is secure.

To be sure, there is plenty of anti-Soviet feeling. There is, too, unmistakable pride in Romania's international standing even though it is doubtful that many Romanians would echo a recently published eulogy of President Ceausescu which asserted: "Our eternal homeland has been raised to such heights that both hemispheres of the globe can contemplate it."

President Ceausescu is the one leader of a Warsaw Pact country who dares to conduct an independent foreign policy. To support him, he must be given just the right measure of Western attention to make him feel wanted without at the same time imperilling his relations with Moscow. As the West sees it, Romania has become an important mediator between East and West and even with the Third World, especially the Middle East. Britain finds Romania useful.

Considering US policies too crude and, therefore, dangerous, President Ceausescu is now nurturing his west European connections. There is no doubt that the Romanians see in Lord Carrington a subtle diplomat who might match their own President's williness.

They admire him for his part in bringing about the Rhodesia settlement and senior Romanian officials said that Romania also played an important role in the background of Lancaster House

and in helping for some years to provide military training for Mr Mugabe's guerrilla army. With some glee, they now recall that while the Russians backed Nkomo, Mr Mugabe drew his military help exclusively, they say, from China, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Since the invasion of Afghanistan, Western commentators have claimed that Romania is now more at risk than at any time since President Ceausescu decided that he would not follow the Kremlin's foreign policy, that he would not allow Warsaw Pact troops to be stationed in his country, and that he would resist Warsaw Pact demands on its members, including Romania, to increase their defence budgets.

The Romanians, like the Yugoslavs with whom they have a close relationship, appear to be far more relaxed than the West about possible Soviet moves against them. During Lord Carrington's visit, senior Romanian officials strongly denied that Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had threatened Romania during his recent visit, or insisted on unacceptable demands. It was President Ceausescu who had invited Mr Gromyko to Romania, considering him probably the best exponent of the Soviet Politburo's policies. Mr Ceausescu wanted to tell him personally of Romania's objections to Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

ACTION: [REDACTED]

80 3983738

PAGE 001

TOR: 101604Z MAR 80

3983738

SECRET 101512Z MAR 80 DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CITE: [REDACTED]

TO: WASHINGTON INFO [REDACTED]

FOR: [REDACTED]

SUBJ: [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

(NOT NEEDED [REDACTED])

1. AS ADDEES DOUBTLESS AWARE, THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE IN COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE OF COPENHAGEN IS HOLDING HEARING ON WALLENBERG IN STOCKHOLM 2-3 MAY. FELSTED ANDRESEN [REDACTED] CHAIRMAN OF SAKHAROV COMMITTEE HAS BEEN RATHER ACTIVE HERE, ENCOURAGING PRESS COVERAGE WHICH OVER WEEKEND FEATURED FULL PAGE STORY OF TESTIMONY FROM DANISH CITIZEN MOGENS CARLSSON. LATTER HAD BEEN IN PRISON IN SOVIET UNION FROM AT LEAST 50-53 AND CLAIMS HAVE MET WALLENBERT IN THE GULAG. CARLSSON WILL REPEAT THIS TESTIMONY AT MAY HEARING.

2. CLIP FROM BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 9 MARCH ISSUED MAILED WASHINGTON [REDACTED]

3. ANTICIPATE THAT [REDACTED] DUE CLOSE CONTACTS WITH ANDRESEN, WILL ASSURE THAT DANISH CONSERVATIVE PRESS COVERS WALLENBERG HEARING IN DETAIL.

4. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

WALLENBERG

/43/

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRP:
STATE

ACTIONS: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001
TOR: 140740Z MAR 80

NC 4007997

RR RUEAIB
ZNY CCCCC ZUC STATE ZZH
TSTU184
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #1112 0711530
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 111511Z MAR 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 9330
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1530
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 1112

EO 12065: RDS-1 3/11/00 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUN UP US SW
SUBJ: WALLENBERG CASE FILE

REF: STATE 055157

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SOVIET EMBASSY'S FEBRUARY 29 RESPONSE TO THE US DEMARCHÉ OF LAST SUMMER HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY AS INSTRUCTED IN THE REFERENCED TELEGRAM

3. SENIOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR THANKS FOR CONTINUED US INTEREST IN THE WALLENBERG CASE. THEY ASK THAT THE US GOVERNMENT CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON THE SOVIETS THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS AND CONTINUE TO INDICATE IN PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE SWEDISH POSITION. THEY SEE NO REASON TO GIVE UP ON THIS. THEY REPORT ALSO THAT MRS LAGERGREN AND THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG COMMITTEE CONTINUE TO PURSUE LEADS ACTIVELY.

4. ACTION REQUESTED: THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WOULD APPRECIATE THE DEPARTMENT'S INDICATING TO THE SOVIETS--AS DID THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT LAST SEPT 28, WHEN THE SAME SOVIET RESPONSE WAS MADE TO IT--THAT THE SOVIET RESPONSE IS NOT CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY. (A REPORT OF THAT SWEDISH RESPONSE IS CONTAINED IN 79 STOCKHOLM 4049.) CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

02/22/

~~SECRET~~

FRP:

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

BU 4023155

PAGE 001
TOR: 171537Z MAR 80

IN 4023155 [REDACTED]

SECRET 171506Z MAR 80 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED] INFO DIRECTOR.

REF: [REDACTED]

4011205

1. MAILING MAR ARTICLE FROM "BERLINGSKE TIDENDE"
RE WALLEBERG HEARING TO [REDACTED] ON 18 MARCH.

2. NO FILE. RVN 17MAR00 DRV D9C.1.

File

*Kent - for your
file. Jackie*

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

WALLEBERG.

54

02/04/

~~SECRET~~

FRP: ~~.....~~
STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED] 1. FU: [REDACTED]

80 4049346

PAGE 001
TUR: 211314Z MAR 80

IN 4049346

SECRET 211135Z MAR 80 STAFF

CITE LONDON [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR, [REDACTED]
GERMANY.

INFO [REDACTED]

FKE
↓

1. BBC-2 TV SHOWED EXCELLENT DOCUMENTARY ON RAUL WALLENBERG
EVENING OF 20 MARCH. PROGRAM ENTITLED "MISSING HERO." FORWARDING
VIDEO TAPE TO HWS VIA TM 382449. FORWARDING TO ALL ADDEES
ARTICLE DISCUSSING THIS PROGRAM WHICH APPEARS IN "THE LISTENER"
OF 20 MARCH 1980.

2. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

55